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The Monthly Journal of the OVERSEAS CLUB & PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

VOL IV. No 38. MARCH 1919.

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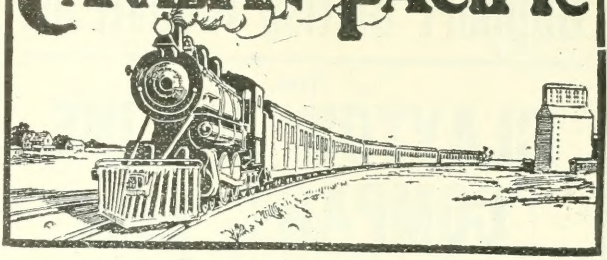

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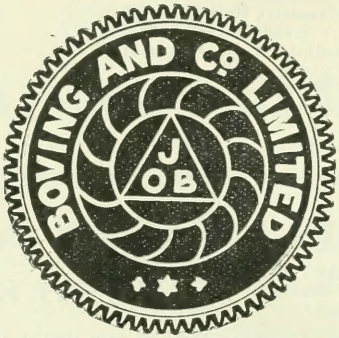

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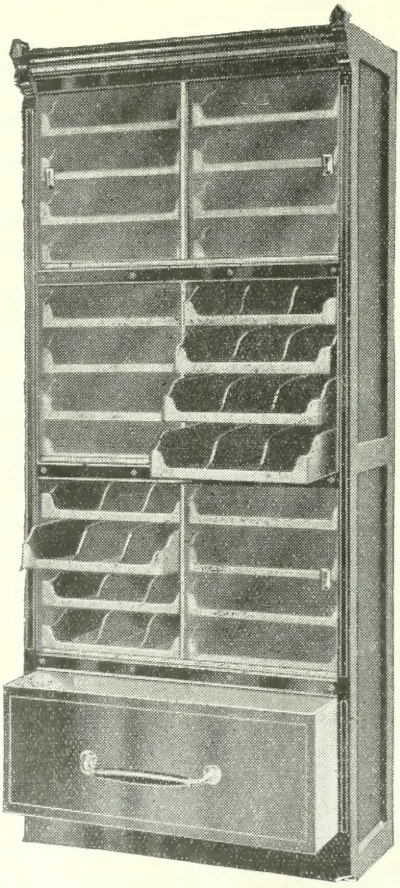

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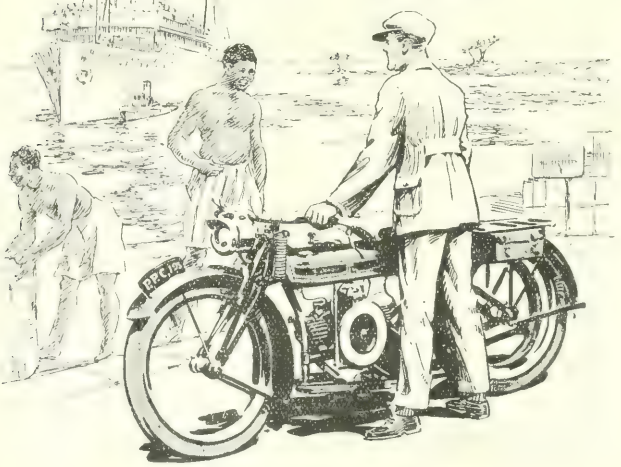

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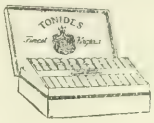

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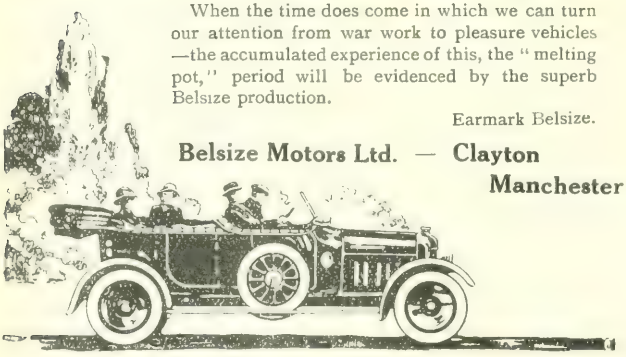

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The Annual Balance Sheet of the Union Bank of Canada will be found on p. 103.

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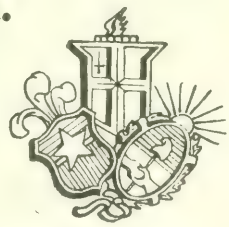
CAPITAL ISSUED AND PAID UP . . .	£2,250,000
UNCALLED LIABILITY	2,250,000
RESERVE FUND . .	1,600,000
SPECIAL RESERVE & UNDIVIDED SURPLUS , . . .	372,714
	£6,472,714



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The Annual Balance Sheet of Barclays Bank, Ltd., will be found on p. 102.

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Reserve Fund	... ...	**2,950,000**
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	... ...	**3,904,860**
		£10,759,720

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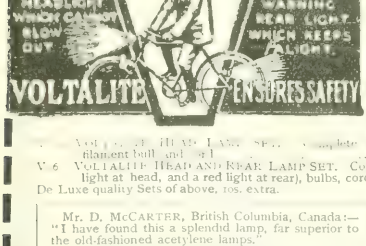

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The Annual Balance Sheet of the London Joint City and Midland Bank will be found on pp. 104, 105.

FOUNDED 1856.

FOUNDED 1856.

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THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN is the greatest agency in the world, ministering to the spiritual and social needs of our

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for Extensions in the Ports of Belgium and Northern France, and especially to reconstruct the work in Antwerp and provide a worthy Institute for British Seamen at Dunkirk.

Please send a GIFT as a THANK-OFFERING.

* *

STUART C. KNOX, M.A., Secretary, **The Missions to Seamen,**
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Walter Palmer.] [Messrs. A. and C. Black, Ltd.

"When the Primroses creep o'er the Carpet of the Woods."

A Stream near Leith Hill, Surrey.

OVERSEAS

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Founded by

EVELYN · WRENCH

Under the Authority of the Central Committee of the Over-Seas Club & Patriotic League

Headquarters:

GENERAL · BUILDINGS · ALDWYCH · LONDON

Vol. IV. No. 38. **March, 1919.**

[The opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily those of the Central Council of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.]

My Monthly Letter

By E. W.

My Monthly Letter.

RUSKIN CENTENARY THOUGHTS.—Just one hundred years ago to-day, on February 8th, 1819, John Ruskin was born in the house in Hunter Street, Bloomsbury, which still stands. His centenary has been observed in various parts of the country, and the press, both daily and weekly, has contained many proofs that his memory is still held dear. The two tributes I like to think of best are the quiet little ceremony of visiting his grave in the churchyard at Coniston and the placing of a wreath of laurels and snowdrops from his garden at Brantwood in Westminster Abbey. For nearly thirty years Ruskin's home was on the eastern shore of the lake at Brantwood, which commands an unrivalled view of Coniston Old Man. The grave is in a quiet corner of the churchyard and is easily distinguishable by its beautiful cross. Ruskin spent all the last years of his life at Brantwood after his first mental breakdown in 1878. It was during his convalescence from this attack of brain-fever that he wrote so beautifully "The warning I have received

[*Abraham, Keswick.*

Ruskin's Memorial at Friar's Crag. The wording on the monument reads: "The first thing which I remember as an event in life was being taken by my nurse to the brow of Friar's Crag on Derwentwater."

My Monthly Letter.

amounts to a direct message from the Fates that the time has come for me to think no more of my masterhood ; but only of the Second Childhood which has to learn its way towards the other world." These declining years of his are a wonderful object lesson, seeking as he did to "try and turn every hour to gold," as he wrote in his diary.

ST. GEORGE AND HIS KNIGHTS.—For the most part the reviewers seem to me singularly to miss the lesson which Ruskin had to teach, and not yet is full justice done to him as one of the great social reformers of this or any age. So many writers in reviewing his life concentrate on his work as an art critic, teacher or interpreter, on Ruskin as the author of "Modern Painters" or "The Stones of Venice" rather than on Ruskin the preacher and prophet. I like to dwell on Ruskin the Reformer, who lived so far in advance of his age. The seer, who "as a voice crying in the wilderness" proclaimed that better age for which we are all striving, that age when beauty, dignity of labour and love of service shall come into their own—things which, as Ruskin wrote to Prince Leopold "alike in sickness and health, seem to me appointed for my main work under St. George and his Princes and Knights."

If I want to understand Ruskin's message I turn to "Fors Clavigera," with its ever-recurrent theme of a better age leading up to the creation of St. George's guild and his other social experiments. Who among us can measure the extent of the influence of Ruskin's teaching? The meed of success which attended his efforts in connection with St. George's guild is no fair criterion. One day full recognition will be paid to his memory with his vision of St. George and his Knights. May we not yet live to witness the establishment of a "Guild of St. George"—or whatever you like to call it—the members of which will pledge their lives to the upbuilding of a better order in this little island of ours—"this precious stone set in the silver sea."

TWENTY YEARS OF SERVICE.—A brotherhood which will include all ranks. To our society will be admitted employers and employed, young and old, trade unionists and non-trade unionists, all sections of our people who are in earnest about the creating of a new world. Our members will be those who are weary of the pettiness of so many things in our public life—of the self-seekers out for public recognition, of the schemers out for private gain, of the party wire-pullers and back-stair intriguers. We members of the "Guild of St. George" would pledge ourselves for all our lives to work for the common weal. Our chief concern in life would be —not to try and amass riches for ourselves or to obtain superabundance in this life—but to provide a happy home for every family in our country. To pull down the greater part of our towns

and lay out garden cities in their place. To refuse to be satisfied with half measures and to realise that if we could spend £8,000,000 a day in war when we had to, we must house, feed and clothe our people decently, whatever the cost. My Monthly Letter.

A card index of the nation would be made, for in our society business methods of social service would be employed—on these cards we would enter the name of every man, woman and child of failing health, of stunted stature, of evil character largely due to national carelessness and a wrong environment. To reconstruct—and we all talk of reconstruction without stopping to realise the obligation entailed by this one word—our nation. We can but touch the lives of the grown-ups, but at least we can start with a clean slate as regards the children. If the re-building of our country were the *obsession* of our lives, how many years do you think would it take us to carry out our task of reconstruction? If we were on fire with love of our fellows, might not twenty years witness a complete re-birth among us? Twenty years of service—if we are sufficiently in earnest—would ensure that our "A 1" Empire no longer would be run by a population, more than half of whom were "C 3," to borrow Mr. Lloyd George's words.

ACROSS THE PLAINS.—At the centenary celebration held by the Royal Society of Arts last week Professor Mackail concluded his speech by quoting a conversation between the Duke of Argyll and Ruskin. "Then you seem to want," the Duke said at the end of the conversation, "a very different world from that we experience?" That sums up Ruskin's message to us and our reply. We want a different world, and with God's help we mean to create it. We are toiling across the plains, but the clouds are lifting. We see as we look intently the foot-hills and beyond range upon range of purple mountains. Behind the furthest peak of all the sun is rising.

THE STRIKES—Labour problems have been looming very

[*Abraham, Keswick.*

John Ruskin at Brantwood.

My Monthly Letter.

large during the past month. Those who imagined that the "New England," which every one talked about during the War, would be established without much travail have received a rude awakening. "Divine Discontent" is with us from one end of the Kingdom to the other. Indeed, the wave of industrial unrest is not confined to the British Isles and Europe, for that matter. Like the "Spanish Flu," it knows no national frontiers and is world-wide in its sway. From the United States, the Transvaal, Australia, Argentine, and elsewhere, the cables tell the same story of industrial strife. As far as the British Isles are concerned we have certainly been having our fair share. There have been strikes at Belfast, where 100,000 workers were involved, Glasgow, South Wales, Teeside, West Lothian, Fifeshire, and elsewhere. While in London we have had the hairdressers' strike, the railways clerks' threatened strike, the strike of the electricians on the tubes, the District Railway and on several of the Suburban lines, which entailed the entire suspension of the Underground railway system for the best part of a week. The waiters and cooks at the leading hotels and restaurants also came out, and finally the threatened "down tools" of the electricians, which for the moment has not materialised, inspired the prudent householder to lay in a plentiful supply of candles to be prepared for a London without electric light. The bakers have also been threatening to strike as a protest against night work.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS.—It is not possible to generalise about the rights and wrongs of the various strikes. They have been caused by a variety of circumstances. As in all human affairs there is something to be said on both sides. The railway companies were clearly in the wrong not to have recognised the Railway Clerks' Union before, and only at the last moment did they bow before the inevitable and thereby prevent one more strike. There is also much to be said for the hairdressers, the bakers, and the waiters, especially the latter, who object to the continental "tronc" system, whereby the head waiters receive an unduly large percentage of the tips at the expense of the rank and file. But

Going to Business by Motor Lorry. A quick and efficient service of Army lorries was placed at the disposal of the public along routes affected by the Tube Strike.

My Monthly Letter.

the Tube and District motormen put themselves in the wrong by going behind the decision of their executive. Indeed, one of the disturbing elements in the present labour unrest is the tendency on the part of the men to ignore their leaders.

There is no panacea for labour troubles, but in one or two directions the Government will have to act promptly if we are not to drift into industrial anarchy. There must be no more "secret diplomacy" in our labour conferences. There must be greater publicity so as to acquaint the men with the elementary conditions of production upon which employment rests. The present delays which ensue in negotiations must be stopped and the existing distrust of the Government must be removed from the minds of the workers. A significant feature of the labour unrest is that it is not chiefly aimed at obtaining increased wages, but as the *New Statesman* remarks, "Throughout the masses there is a new craving for what we may call *a leisure ration.*"

A FORTY-FOUR HOURS WEEK WANTED.—Mr. A. M. Carlisle, a former head of Harland and Wolffs, the great shipbuilding firm at Belfast, appeals to the Government to arrange without delay for a forty-four hours week as the national hours "for all trades and businesses and leave it to the future to work out the further reductions or increase of these hours, should the trade and competition of the world require it."

Scientific thought will have to be given to the question of production and, if diminishing hours are given to the workers, it is to be hoped that labour organisations will be able to devote more time to the vital problem of increased output, on which our world trade so largely depends.

Probably much future trouble could be avoided during this transition period if the Government would forthwith organise on scientific lines the distribution of the £600,000,000 worth of contracts for railway and road restoration, the million cottages, the postal and telegraph work and other public works, which urgently demand attention.

"WALKING HOME IN THE SLUSH."—Let us for a moment turn to the human side of the strikes as they affected

A Queue for a Bus. The bitter weather which prevailed during the Tube Strike added to the general discomfort.

My Monthly Letter.

our individual lives. Certainly London was a very uncomfortable place during the first week in February. Without any warning our vast army of workers found themselves confronted with the problem of getting to and from their work as best they could. The restricted service of motor-buses was entirely inadequate. For five days hundreds of thousands of office workers had to walk to and from their businesses and, to add to our hardships, a fall of snow had turned the streets into a sea of brown slush, through which tired women and girls plodded homewards in the evenings. At the Over-Seas Club headquarters nearly a quarter of our staff were absent one day when the strike spread to the London and South Western and London and Brighton Electric Railways. The army of Government clerks employed in and around Whitehall were more fortunate, for the Government sent W.D. motor-lorries to bring them to business and sent them home in a similar manner. Certainly we have recently been grumbling a good deal about the scandalous overcrowding in the Underground, but while London was tubeless, we thought with longing of our strap-hanging days.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.—The path of the delegates at the Peace Conference in Paris has been a somewhat thorny one. It would be futile to deny that elements of friction have not been wanting and that the reactionary forces, whose outlook has not changed materially from that of our grandfathers at the Congress of Vienna, have done their best to uphold the traditions of old-time diplomacy. When one considers the difficulties of establishing a League of Nations, the only cause for wonderment must surely be that such splendid headway has been made. The League of Nations no longer belongs to the realm of ideas. The Peace Conference at Paris is becoming more and more an international tribunal of world-powers, concerning which statesmen have dreamed dreams since the times of Henry of Navarre and William Penn.

THE EX-GERMAN COLONIES.—A problem containing elements of friction in it and which put the sincerity of our beliefs to the severest test was the question of the fate of Germany's colonies. All were agreed that the mere possibility of Germany's colonial possessions reverting to her was unthinkable. There were, however, two standpoints both widely held as to their disposal. The first was, in view of the great sacrifices we have all made, that the colonies should be turned over unconditionally to the power chiefly interested. This attitude was largely held by the Dominion representatives, by the French and Italians. They maintained that Samoa should be given to New Zealand outright ; New Guinea and the German Pacific Islands south of the equator to Australia ; the Ladrone and Caroline Islands north of the equator to Japan ; German South-West Africa to the Union of South Africa ; Cameroons and Togoland primarily to France,

and German East Africa should be split up between Belgium, Portugal and Great Britain.

My Monthly Letter.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AS TRUSTEE FOR CIVILISATION.—The other school of thought which has carried the day, largely through the adherence of the British and American Delegates, regards the Great Powers as trustees for civilisation. Whatever territories are awarded will be awarded to the Powers concerned as mandatories for the League of Nations, representing the world at large. There can be no question that this latter attitude is the right one, despite the heart-burnings it may give rise to in some quarters. The British Empire has nothing to fear. Its chief glory in the past has been that it has stood as a trustee for civilisation ; that it did not rule subject peoples in the vast territories controlled by it in Africa, Asia and elsewhere, in the interests of Great Britain, but of the people themselves. The difference was really one of words. An agreement has finally been arrived at by which German South-West Africa will be handed over to the Union of South Africa ; Samoa to New Zealand ; New Guinea to Australia, as mandatories of the League.

This does not imply, as some seem to have feared, internationalisation, but that the countries in question will, in the last resort, be responsible to the League of Nations for the upkeep of order and the fair treatment of native races ; equality of opportunity for the trade for all nations and the prohibition of alcoholic drink as far as native races are concerned. All concerned are to be congratulated on the outcome.

AN IMPERIAL MILESTONE.—Another important constitutional milestone in our Imperial history has been reached—one which has not received the attention that it deserves. The self-governing Dominions of the British Empire took their place at the Peace table as autonomous nations in our Imperial Commonwealth. This is surely a great tribute to British common sense and to the adaptability of constitution which quietly and unostentatiously suits itself to the needs of the times. Partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations is no mere empty phrase.

AMERICA "GONE DRY."—The banishment of alcohol from the

Poy of the London Evening News.

THE LAST OF GERMANY'S COLONIES.

German Slave Driver: "Himmel, how I'll miss them!"

My Monthly Letter.

United States next year by making prohibition part of the national constitution is an event of the first magnitude and one of the greatest steps forward in civilisation ever taken by any people. America has taken this far-reaching decision by no means from purely idealistic motives. The business men of America have been persuaded that no alcoholic drink means greater efficiency, and it was the vote of the business men which was largely responsible for the change. People in this country and in all sections of the British Empire will watch the great step the United States have taken with the closest interest. There are not wanting those who say that conditions are entirely different in the British Isles owing to our climate ; that the British workman is wedded to his beer, and that sobriety by compulsion is unthinkable.

The future alone can provide the answer, but of one thing there can be no doubt, that a much higher standard of prosperity and well-being will ensue in the United States, and that America's vast industrial army of sober workers will be a standing menace to their British cousins if they continue to spend a considerable part of their weekly earnings in alcohol.

SOME THOUGHTS ON TITLES.—A page of the *Times* the other day was taken up by an instalment of the New Year honours and awards conferred for outstanding service to the Empire. This list contains the names of many most distinguished men and women who have deserved well of their country. Another list appeared on New Year's Day, and the Prime Minister's nominations appeared a few days since. Indeed, during the past two years we have become very familiar with the bestowal of titles and honours, so familiar that it is quite difficult to remember the distinctions conferred on all our friends. Awards for valour in the field are of course in a class apart, and no one would desire to curtail their distribution, provided always a system can be devised whereby the bravest men receive their meed.

But has not the time arrived when we should seriously consider whether this honours business has not been overdone and is out of sympathy with the spirit of the age. Is not there something rather splendid in those countries where the citizen takes to the grave with him his surname unadorned ? Does not our present system, with all its backstair intrigue and wirepulling, tend to set false standards ? The desire to receive outward recognition is, after all, very human, and most of us, anyhow in our early days, have singled out the decoration we at one time coveted. But the honours system does not necessarily mean honours for the most deserving, and even if it did, should not the joy of service be our chief reward ?

Take some of our big men of the past century—Carlyle, Ruskin, Gladstone, Chamberlain, Bright, Cobden, Darwin, Huxley, Brown-

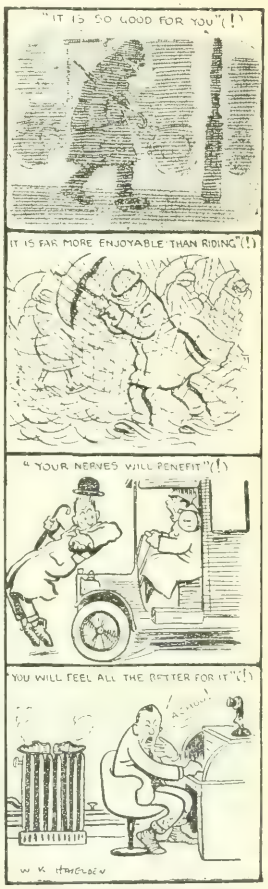
My Monthly Letter.

ing, Rhodes, and many more whose names will occur to you. Would not a prefix or suffix to their names have been almost an insult? Cannot we of the Over-Seas Club set our faces against the title craze? In the ideal Commonwealth for which we are working we shall not require initials to tell us whom we should honour. The great deeds of our men and women shall be their reward, and to countless thousands of our fellow-beings, unostentatiously working from morning to night for the good of their fellows, we will pay our tribute.

BRIGHTER CRICKET. — The subject of brighter cricket has been receiving considerable attention in the press of late. There has been a general feeling for many years that our three-day matches, with very often inconclusive results, are not in accord with the spirit of the times and a striking contrast to the excitement of an afternoon baseball contest. The general feeling seems to be that three-day matches should be done away with, that the L.B.W. rule shall be altered, disallowing the defence of the wicket with the legs, while the suggestion of a narrower bat has also been canvassed.

The advisory committee of the cricket counties, under the Presidency of Lord Hawke, has definitely decided that county matches are in future to be restricted to two days' play. The proposal to extend the over to seven or eight balls was defeated, so that it will consist of six balls as before. The controversy which has been taking place does not mean that the British public is tired of its national pastime —merely that cricket requires speeding-up.

SNOWDROPS IN LONDON. — The sun was shining, and had it not been for the east wind, which cut through one, it would have been a lovely winter's day. I went to see if the snowdrops in Hyde Park were out yet. A week ago there was no sign of them, but to-day—February 9th—there they are, with their little white heads hanging, as if in humility, looking out on a slope of patchy grass. The ground was frozen hard and a few of last years' leaves were still lying about. At the foot of the stems of some delicate little birch trees the snowdrops had chosen


"IT IS SO GOOD FOR YOU"(!)
IT IS FAR MORE ENJOYABLE THAN RIDING"(!)
"YOUR NERVES WILL BENEFIT"(!)
YOU WILL FEEL ALL THE BETTER FOR IT"(!)
W. K. HASELDEN

W. K. Haselden, of the Daily Mirror.

TUBE STRIKE BENEFITS.

We are told by those of our friends who do not go out to business that having to walk to the office is splendid for our health.

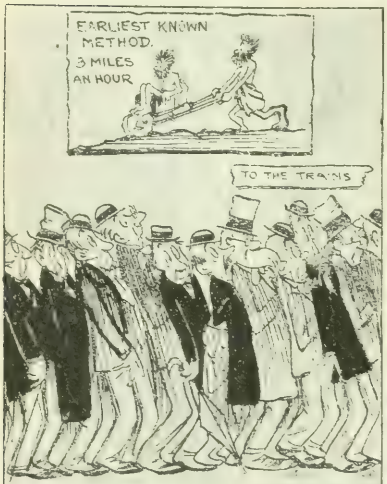
My Monthly Letter.

their home. They looked so frail, so pure, so ethereal, and their presence on this icy day brought a message of hope of the glories of spring. Another month or five weeks and it will be the crocuses, those gallant little golden and purple people, that we shall be looking for, the almond blossom and then the primroses and daffodils, and all the rest of loveliness of April and May in England. But that is not yet—to-day the snowdrop is unchallenged queen of the flower world.

It was too cold to loiter, so I walked on to the frozen Serpentine, the ice of which was not yet strong enough for skating. According to the papers four brave Londoners bathed in its waters yesterday, being compelled first to break the ice. One of these heroes was a man of sixty-eight, who has not missed his dip this season so far !

To stand on the edge of the Serpentine was to enter a dream-world, and to forget the rather chilly-looking mortals who stood around. The silver grey expanse of ice was deserted, save for the sea-gulls, who walked sedately about. All round the edge for forty or fifty feet on the frozen surface were thousands of little pieces of ice, evidently thrown there by passing small boys to see how far towards the middle they could reach. The result was an illusion of myriads of little ice flowers, which shimmered in the sun and reminded one of water lilies on the surface of a pool in summer. In the distance was the island, a tangle of bare branches round which the waterfowl, widgeon and geese held solemn conclave. Right across the ice the sun made a golden pathway. On the far side the mist added a touch of mystery and the three towers of the Hyde Park hotel might have been a dream palace of one's childhood. Far away to the west the spire of Kensington Church was just discernible.

E. W.



Poy, of the London Evening News.

THE PROGRESS OF TRAVELLING.

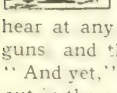
Have your friends seen "Overseas." A reader in every British home is our aim.

OVERSEAS

"Drumfire of Printed Paper"

By Hamilton Fyfe

[*The work of propaganda balloons put into use during the end of the War makes a splendid object lesson for future generations. Mr. Hamilton Fyfe gives us his personal experience of their effectiveness.—Editor.*]



"Drumfire of Printed Paper."

THE first time I remember seeing propaganda balloons was on a spring afternoon from a village a little way behind Arras. All the villagers were out in the street looking up into the tender blue sky and the white, billowy clouds drifting lazily across it. I expected to hear at any moment the coughing noise of Archies (anti-aircraft guns) and the horrid, tearing, vicious sound of bomb explosions. "And yet," I thought, "they know too much by this time to stand out in the open and look up when bombing airplanes are overhead. I wonder what it can be."

I stopped the car, got out, threw my head back, and spotted very high up a small red object, floating steadily with a trail of paper, like the tail of a kite behind and below it. "C'est pour laisser tomber des journaux, des nouvelles," said a villager in answer to my enquiry. Then I knew that it was a propaganda balloon. It was dropping a newspaper in French, the *Gazette des Ardennes*, and the *Continental Times*, a very unconvincing production, written in stiff foreigners' English and dealing with topics not in the least likely to interest the British soldier (such as the prosecutions of soap-box orators in the United States and the views of writers on International law about blockade procedure).

More effective were the news leaflets which the Germans sent over. These gave the official bulletins with maps showing the advances made by the German armies during the spring offensive, which was then in progress. They did not, so far as I could ever discover, have any effect in depressing our troops. It is not easy to depress the British soldier so long as he gets his rations regularly. But it was a sound idea to let the armies opposed to them know that their armies were pushing forward. We worked upon this principle later with the most satisfactory results in disintegrating the German moral.

A little while after this glimpse of German balloons which I got on the spring Sunday afternoon near Arras we began the systematic dropping of propaganda over the German lines, and I took an opportunity to watch our balloons being released. We set off from an Army Headquarters in two motor lorries. These carried an officer and several men, some cylinders of hydrogen gas, piles of what appeared to be sheets of thick paper folded several times

"Drumfire of Printed Paper."

across, and sacks full of leaflets strung on to cords, technically known as "releases."

"The weather johnny decided this morning where we should make for," said the officer to me. "I always have to discuss with him what the wind prospects are. To-day we're all right. There's a healthy west wind blowing quite nicely, thank you. We had an awful two or three weeks last month. There was a breeze from Hunland every day."

Arrived at the spot which the "weather johnny" considered suitable, the lorries were drawn up end to end, their ends being about ten feet apart. Then, with canvas, a three-sided enclosure was quickly rigged up and inside this the cylinders, the sacks and the "piles of thick paper" were laid. Now I saw what the piles of paper were. A soldier detached one folded sheet and spread it out on the ground. I perceived that it was a paper balloon. At once the process of filling it with hydrogen gas began. Before it was quite full the word was given to stop.

"We used not to fill 'em so full up," the officer said. "The scheme was to leave 'em about one third empty and let the gas expand. Then we used to tie up their necks before we let 'em go. But this didn't work well. They used to burst sometimes and anyway we never knew where they were going to drop their stuff. Also we couldn't put so heavy a load of leaflets on ; there wasn't enough gas to lift a full load. Now you see we pretty nearly fill them and leave the neck open so that the gas can get out as it expands. Then they can't explode."

The balloon was made, not of ordinary paper, but of paper treated with some varnish, or, as the Army called it, "dope." It took a long time to find the right kind of dope. Hydrogen gas goes through paper, so it was necessary to discover a varnish which would resist the escape of the gas. Many failures and disappointments were experienced before the suitable mixture was made.

As the balloon expanded, it became a much bigger thing than I had expected to see. It stood over eight feet high when it had been almost filled, and it was at least twenty feet round in the fattest part.

Now the attachment of the "releases" began. Before these were standardised there was also a good deal of experimenting. A number of mechanical devices were tried, but in the end the fuse system was adopted as being least likely to go wrong. The leaflets in small bundles were tied by cotton threads to a long fuse of prepared cotton wick, just like the tails that flint and steel match-savers have for lighting pipe or cigarette. The fuse burned evenly at the rate of five minutes an inch. It was fixed to the oil silk neck of the balloon by a wire.

A soldier cut off the fuse two or three inches below the first packet of leaflets. Then he set it alight. I could see from what I

had been told that this would cause the first packet to drop when the balloon had been in the air for not quite a quarter of an hour. As the wind was blowing at the rate of about forty miles an hour, this meant that Germans some ten miles from where we were would receive the first instalment of our complimentary literature. "Drumfire of Printed Paper."

"You see," said the officer, continuing his elucidation, "dropping the packets of propaganda is like throwing ballast overboard. The gas is escaping all the time, but the load is getting lighter all the time too. We calculate to give the thing a lift at the start sufficient to take it up to four thousand feet at least. Sometimes it rises a good deal higher, as high as six thousand perhaps. We had to strike the right balance between the number of leaflets to be carried and the height at which we wanted the balloons to float. If the leaflet is small we can put on a thousand. They don't drop in packets of course. They scatter as the packets fall, and they scatter over a pretty good stretch of country, I can tell you."

We used balloons at first only as an inferior substitute for airplanes. When the dropping of propaganda began, it consisted (a) of reproductions of letters from German prisoners in England proving that the stories told to the German troops about the ill-treatment of prisoners were untrue and (b) of news about conditions in Germany which was being concealed as far as possible from the Army. Distribution was then by airplane. When the Germans court-martialled airmen for dropping leaflets this method of distribution was stopped, nor was it resumed until the last days of the War, when Lord Northcliffe's Enemy Propaganda Department prepared at short notice five tons of leaflets (3,000,000 in number) within a week, so that the airmen might have plenty of ammunition.

By that time, however, the balloon method had given very valuable results. Luckily the wind was favourable all the late summer and autumn. We kept up with ever increasing intensity what Marshal Hindenburg called "a drumfire of printed paper." The German newspapers were loud in their outcry against this new form of warfare, and every fresh protest encouraged those who were directing it to more vigorous efforts, for it proved to them that their leaflets were affecting the enemy troops. In a letter to the *Cologne Gazette* describing the demoralisation of the German army during the last stage of the War, a high German officer said: "What damaged us most of all was the paper war carried on by the enemy, who dropped daily among us 100,000 leaflets extraordinarily well distributed and well edited."

Could the War have been ended earlier if we had tried this means of enlightening the enemy before? I think so, but who knows? At all events it did something to prevent the War from lasting any longer than it did.

HAMILTON FYFE.

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The Meaning of the Strikes

By C. Ernest Fayle (of the Garton Foundation)

[*The wave of industrial unrest which is sweeping over every part of the globe has far greater significance than its outward expression. In the following article Mr. C. E. Fayle points to some of the root causes of the "strike fever" so prevalent to-day.—Editor.*]

The Meaning of the Strikes.

APART from the great number of industries and workers affected, there are three characteristics which distinguish the present "strike-fever" from the industrial conflicts of the past. In the first place, the strikes are directed not so much against the employers as against the Government and the Community; their object is not to exact concessions from particular firms and companies by threatening them with the loss of profits, but to compel State intervention by withdrawing the supply of goods or services indispensable to the public. In the second place, the demands put forward are either more far-reaching than in the past, or so disproportionate to the size and bitterness of the struggle as to suggest that some deeper motive lies behind the ostensible cause of dispute. In the third place, a considerable portion of the strikes are unauthorised by the Unions, and aim, directly or indirectly, at breaking down the power of the accredited leaders of Labour.

In these circumstances it becomes less important to inquire into the merits and proximate causes of any particular dispute than to attempt some reasoned estimate of the forces which have produced this general Labour Unrest. The attempt to explain this Unrest by attributing it to the influence of a small group of extremists will not do. Neither the paid agitator nor the honest fanatic can obtain any wide influence unless the soil is prepared for their propaganda by widespread discontent arising from real or imaginary grievances. It may be added that such discontent, when it is deep-seated as well as widely diffused, can neither be permanently repressed nor bought off with partial concessions. It can be cured only by the removal of all genuine grievances and the clearing up of misunderstandings.

The ostensible cause of many recent disputes was—as in the case of the Tube Workers' meal-time—something which the men concerned felt, rightly or wrongly, to be a real grievance. The impatience and even violence with which their demands were put forward may be attributed to two causes. Some allowance must be made for the condition of nervous irritability produced among all classes by the strain, anxieties, and restrictions of the last four years. It is, however, more important to recognise that the handling of Labour questions during the war has undoubtedly given rise

The Meaning of the Strikes.

to a belief that attention to the demands of Labour can *never* be obtained except by causing trouble and can *always* be obtained if sufficient trouble is caused.

Behind all specific grievances, however, there is a background of general dissatisfaction with the whole existing economic system. The industrial developments of the last hundred years, while they have vastly increased the total wealth of the country, have accentuated the disparity between the rewards of Capital and Management, and that of even the best paid Labour, and they have left the standard of life among a large proportion of the workers admittedly below the minimum essential to health and self-respect. At the same time, the progress of Industry has tended more and more to reduce the average worker to an automaton, without pride or pleasure in his work, and with very little control over the direction of his activities.

In the attempt to improve their position, the workers have hitherto relied on the Trade Union organisation and the Parliamentary Labour Party. The Trade Unions have devoted themselves to securing better wages and better conditions in particular industries. The Parliamentary Labour Party has endeavoured to influence legislation in the direction of enforcing certain minimum standards on Industry as a whole. The Trade Unions to-day include only about one-third of the working population, but the best organised workers—such as the miners, railwaymen, transport workers, and engineers—are in a position, by ceasing work, to paralyse the whole economic life of the country. On the other hand, Labour representation in Parliament is absurdly small as compared with the number of votes cast, or with the power of the Labour organisations. There has thus arisen a strong temptation to use industrial rather than Parliamentary action to influence legislation, and the "sympathetic" or concerted strike affords a means of dictating a national programme.

The concrete demands of the workers may be summarised as, a larger share in the wealth derived from Industry, either in the form of wages or of State-provided amenities; greater leisure for education, recreation, and social life; greater control over the conditions of their employment. But the ablest Leaders of the Labour movement are mostly convinced that these ends can never be fully attained under an economic system "primarily governed and directed by motives of private profit." They believe that the capitalist and competitive system inevitably tends to direct into the pockets of a limited class an unfair share of the wealth derived from increased production, to reduce the workers to a state of economic subservience, and to divert industrial effort from the production of necessaries for the many to the production of luxuries for the few.

The Meaning of the Strikes.

The recognised leaders aim, generally speaking, at a gradual transformation of the industrial system by constitutional means ; but a large number of the rank and file, especially among the younger men, believe that a more speedy reconstruction of society on socialistic or communistic lines can be brought about by revolutionary methods. They are ready to seize every opportunity of fomenting trouble in order to render the existing system unworkable, and their avowed object is to overthrow, or at least to force the hands of, their official leaders.

It is doubtful how far the abstract formulas of Socialism appeal—it is certain that revolutionary methods do not in themselves appeal—to the great mass of the workers. Both the influence of Socialist doctrine and the influence of the extremists have, however, been powerfully reinforced by the allegations of war-profiteering, the continuous rise in prices, the opposition of many employers to all suggestions of joint control, the long delay in redeeming the pledges to the Trade Unions, and the overwhelming representation of Capital in the new Parliament. The workers believe that the sacrifices of the war should be crowned by the evolution of a worthier and happier national life. They have repeatedly been promised a "better Britain" in general terms, and they demand the concrete fulfilment of this promise.

Unfortunately this zeal for reform is not always according to knowledge. Many of the workers have very vague ideas as to the functions of Capital, the relation between wages and prices, the index-value of profits, or the business side of Industry, and there is a serious danger that the enforcement of impracticable demands may defeat its own ends, and that the violent introduction of ill-considered changes may dislocate the whole machinery of production. If these dangers are to be averted it is necessary above all things that the suspicion of bad faith on the part of the Government and the employers should be removed.

There must be no further attempt to grant concessions with one hand and take them back with the other. When the demands of Labour are impracticable they must not merely be refused ; the grounds of refusal must be fully and clearly explained. There must be full and impartial inquiry into all allegations of "profiteering" or monopolistic exploitation—a step as necessary in justice to many of those accused as for the satisfaction of the public. Above all, both the Government and the employers must show themselves ready to co-operate with Labour, on the lines of the Whitley Reports or otherwise, in improving both the services rendered by Industry and the conditions of those engaged therein. It must be recognised that the existing industrial system is on its trial, and that it can be justified only by demonstrating that private enterprise does not necessarily involve the subordination of public interests to private profit.

The Overseas Delegates to the Peace Conference

An Appreciation of their Character and Record

The Overseas Delegates to the Peace Conference.

THE present Conference, the greatest assembly of its kind in history, is unique in several respects. Conferences of a like nature in the past have consisted of European statesmen alone. To-day in Paris, East meets West in a new sense; the New World sits side by side with delegates from civilisations older than our own—from Africa as well as Asia. Then again, the spirit in which the representatives of the nations are coming together has no precedent in history. As one writer has ably put it, "the Peace Conference is unquestionably the scene of a dramatic conflict, but it is a conflict not between States, but between states of mind—between the mood of renunciation and the passion for the spoils of victory."

Possibly the two best known amongst the statesmen from overseas who are to help build up a new world are General Botha and General Smuts. The careers of both have fascinated us ever since the days of the South African War, and we have watched them subsequently with the deepest interest. Both are Afrikanders, born of Dutch South-African stock; they have fought side by side, General Botha succeeding General Joubert as Commander-in-Chief of the Boer forces. Since the Union, they have worked together for their country as loyal and consistent citizens of the British Empire, the one as the first Prime Minister of the Union, the other as the acknowledged leader of the Transvaal Dutch, and his Chief's right-hand man.

General Botha.

General Botha is very popular wherever he goes, his power being largely won by the personal touch. He never forgets to inquire after the families and health of his followers, and compares notes with them regarding their farms. "What I really love is my farm," he once said to the writer, "my cattle and my sheep. Politics are

a worry ; I should like to give them all up and live peaceably on my farm." But, fortunately for South Africa, General Botha is far too public-spirited a man to put his own wishes before the interests of the country.

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When Germany flung the gauntlet at our feet he threw the whole weight of his influence on the side of its vigorous prosecution ; he at once organised a force to go into S.W. Africa, acting himself as Commander-in-Chief, having first of all quelled a rebellion within the Union with conspicuous ability.

General Smuts has for some years been recognised as one of the most brilliant men of the Empire, equally pre-eminent as a soldier and a statesman. He is a bold thinker, possesses to an uncommon degree a lofty idealism, and the power of carrying his ideas into practice. He is a fine speaker and ever since 1917, when he was appointed a member of the Imperial War Cabinet, has spent himself ceaselessly in the service of the State. His straightforward reference to the " little differences of the past " have appealed to us in the Old Country. He was an honourable foe, and we are proud to look upon him now as a loyal fellow citizen.

Sir Robert Borden was born and bred in Nova Scotia ; his family originated in Borden, a small Sussex town. Like many another eminent politician, he has followed the legal profession. In 1896 he was elected to the Canadian House of Commons, representing his own town, Halifax. He is deeply attached to the place of his birth, where he is deservedly popular, and he can be counted on to champion any measure introduced for the benefit of fellow Nova Scotians. He is wise, moderate and persevering. His friends say he never promises what he does not feel able to perform; his enemies, that he is too cautious ever to commit himself ; but his word is trusted by all alike. He has always displayed conspicuous attention to duty, he is a strenuous worker—no details escape him, and he is equally courteous to friends and opponents. His

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia.

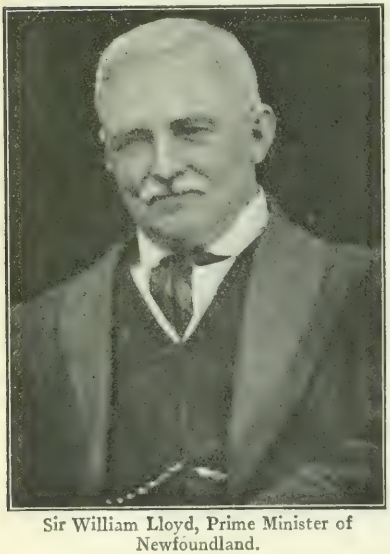
The Overseas Delegates to the Peace Conference.

success as a leader is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that he possesses a somewhat cold and self-contained personality.

The oldest Colony in the Empire, Newfoundland, is represented by Sir William Lloyd, who was elected Prime Minister last year. He was born in England, and at one time was a schoolmaster. He was the only one of all the Dominions' representatives to attend the first formal meeting of the Peace Conference.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey were both born in the Old Country, the one in London of Welsh parents, the other in Ulster. Both are ardent Imperialists, not at all afraid of saying what they think. Mr. Hughes left the Old Country as a young man to seek his fortune in Australia. His career has been a varied one. He was a school teacher by profession, later becoming a barrister and entering politics in 1894. He is small of stature, very deaf and very delicate ; abrupt in manner and possessed of great gifts of oratory, he is a born fighter. He came to England in 1918 to represent the Commonwealth at the Imperial War Cabinet, and has remained here since.

Mr. Massey, a Scotch-Irishman, comes of that hard-headed and stalwart race who have left their mark in many parts of the world. He is a farmer by profession—a very straight and vigorous man who knows his own mind. He led the Conservative Party in New Zealand before the War broke out, and in 1912 became Prime Minister. Three years later, when the Conservatives and Liberals combined to form a National Ministry, he and Sir Joseph Ward were elected as the joint heads of the Government. Mr. Massey attended the Imperial War Cabinets in 1917 and 1918, and had scarcely returned to the Dominion when he was recalled to Europe to attend the Peace Conference.



Sir William Lloyd, Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

But perhaps of all the Overseas Delegates, the two men who have been chosen to represent the Indian Empire, the Maharajah of Bikaner and Lord Sinha, appeal most to our imagination. Romance surrounds their names and that great country full of mystery and colour from which they come. Lord Sinha has broken many precedents throughout his brilliant career. He is the first Indian to

The Overseas Delegates to the Peace Conference.

have been appointed a member of the Government of India, the first Indian to receive the dignity of a K.C., the first Indian Peer, and now, as Secretary of State for India, the first Indian member of a British Government.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Satyendra Prossano Sinha, K.C., to give him his name in full, was born in Bengal fifty-six years ago. From his boyhood he showed signs of exceptional ability and, at fourteen, had entered the Calcutta University. He married in 1889, and the following year he and his brother determined to visit England. In those days this was far from being an easy matter, there was great prejudice against foreign travel, and Sinha's plans and preparations had to be made in secret. Once arrived in England he entered Lincoln's Inn, studied law for the next few years, winning scholarships and making a name for himself among his fellow students and members of the Bar. At the age of twenty-three he joined the Calcutta Bar, and rose step by step to the highest position in his profession. His appointment as Under-Secretary of State for India marks an epoch in the relations of India and England, and as such is hailed by all true lovers of both countries.

Major-General H.H. the Maharajah Sir George Singh Bahadur of Bikaner is well known in this country, and is A.D.C. to the King. He is a great prince and comes of a great warrior clan. His name is famous in connection with his Camel Corps, which has done splendid work, not only during the War in Palestine and Egypt, but also in the expedition which was sent to relieve the Legations at Peking some years ago. He was the first Indian prince delegated to represent India on the Imperial War Cabinet, in 1917, and his appointment now as one of the Peace Delegates is very popular in his own country.

In reading the records of the men who are representing the British Empire at the Peace Conference, we are justified in being proud of them. At the same time it is well to remind ourselves that in the last resort, Conferences, Governments, Institutions of whatsoever kind, are dependent on character—only as and in so far as the hearts of men change do nations move forward.

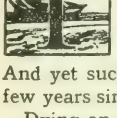
H.H. The Mabarajah of Bikaner.

The Founder of Singapore

By Arnold Wright

[*Over a century ago one of the most inspired of our Empire builders realised the enormous importance of the position of Singapore, the half-way house between Colombo and Hong Kong. To-day, owing to his genius, Singapore is a flourishing Imperial city, and one of the most important trade centres of the East. The following appreciation of Stamford Raffles and his work will be of interest to our readers.—Editor.*]

The Founder of Singapore.



THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES : Who that knows the Empire does not love and respect this name ? To-day it is on every one's lips in association with the celebration of the centenary of the conclusion of the Treaty which on February 6th, 1819, gave us Singapore. And yet such are the vicissitudes of Empire building that, until a few years since, the exact position of Raffles' grave was unknown.

Dying on July 25th, 1826, of an illness largely brought on by a prolonged fight with an unreasonable and narrow-minded officialdom, he was buried in Hendon churchyard and his memory was soon forgotten in the Victorian age in which "those wretched Colonies" and "Perish India" represented, temporarily at all events, the standpoint of two schools of statesmen. In an unnamed and unidentified grave he might have lain until the Empire, with all sublunary things, is no more, had not the execution of some changes in the structure of Hendon church, with the consequent displacement of certain of the remains interred in the graveyard, suggested the desirability of a special search for the great Empire builder's coffin. This investigation was completely successful. In this quiet churchyard on the outer fringes of the great Imperial capital now sleeps under a fitting monument the Founder of Singapore !

Founder of Singapore ! Yes, and a great deal more than that. Raffles was a notable scientist, an able historian and a clever administrator. In each of these capacities he distinguished himself in an age in which genius rose above the common level. His botanical researches made important contributions to the existing store of knowledge ; his history of the Malays laid the foundations of an important school of Eastern literature ; and his administration of Java in the years 1811—1816, when that great tropical island was in British possession, was a work of a distinction which would have ranked with that of Cromer in Egypt if the possession had remained in our hands.

But the supreme claim which Raffles has to remembrance is the truly Imperial character of his statesmanship. When in the

face of virulent antagonism of local British officials and in defiance of what he must have known to be the wishes of the home statesmen, who had subscribed to the Treaty of Vienna and its adjustment of Dutch claims, he planted the British flag on the rocky islet which guards the entrance to the Straits of Malacca, his purpose went far beyond the mere acquisition of an important strategic point as an entrepôt for trade. His aim was to checkmate the insidious policy of the Dutch to exclude the British from the Eastern Archipelago and from the greater part of Malaya. That purpose, which had always dominated Dutch policy, was revived in an intensified form when, under the great European settlement embodied in the Treaty of Vienna, the Dutch received back Java and Malacca and the British held the Cape and Ceylon. The Dutch wanted to make good their losses by enlarging and consolidating their dominion in Malaya. They sent out 12,000 troops with a powerful naval force to establish their ends. Against this we could only oppose on the spot a quite negligible body of troops and two or three lame naval ducks.

The Founder of Singapore

In the presence of these conditions local faint-hearts lost courage ; they actually proposed to throw up the sponge. The situation was saved by the foresight of Raffles and by nothing else. From Bencoolen on the West Coast of Sumatra, where he was marooned by an ungrateful Government after his administration of Java, he voyaged to Calcutta when things were at their worst, and, by his ardent advocacy and intense conviction, persuaded the Marquis of Hastings, the then Governor-General of India, to make a stand against Dutch aggression. His mission to the Eastward and the occupation of Singapore were the result.

A storm of obloquy broke over Raffles's devoted head for daring to run in the face of fossilised officialdom, both at home and on the spot, but his work was too important to be undone. While the home authorities were inditing furious despatches denouncing Raffles' audacity in making the cleverest move that was ever made on the chess-board of Imperial politics, while there was open talk of evacuation, traders were flocking to Singapore and it was attracting such a commerce as to preclude the possibility of a reversal of his action. But the bureaucrats had their revenge. They charged to Raffles' estate the cost of his mission ! Official pedantry and meanness could not go further, and so the melancholy record closes on the life of this really great man.

But to-day how stands the account ? For a reply look round on the scene of Raffles' devoted labours. There you will see in the foreground a great Imperial city of nearly 300,000 inhabitants, with a trade which makes it the second port in Asia and a commanding situation which constitutes it one of the big positions of the world ; and, in the background, a British Malaya which has a

The Founder of Singapore.

greater volume of exports and imports than India could show a quarter of a century since. And the end is not yet. In the great Imperial possession which is constituted by the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, with their unique plantation rubber industry and their tin deposits, which yield nearly half the world's supply of that indispensable metal, there are magnificent possibilities of trade expansion on new lines, promising for this region a future of political and commercial importance second only to that of India in the Imperial Confederacy. Let us lovers of Empire indeed praise the memory of this noble-minded and far-seeing patriot.

An untoward fate cut him off in the prime of life—but his reputation has gained steadily as the years have gone by. By his contemporaries he was known for "activity, industry, imperturbable good temper and political courage"; by the present generation he is regarded as one of the rare minds whose statesmanship has made the British race what it is as a coloniser and administrator in the waste and backward regions of the universe.

In stature small, as so many of our famous great men have been, weak in constitution, and in later years harassed by financial troubles, he triumphed as few men have done in the history of the Empire. In the National Valhalla, the historic Abbey, there is a statue to his memory, but more enduring than the sculptor's marble is the tribute which a grateful posterity of Britons will pay him for building the chief corner-stone of an Imperial structure of wide-reaching political importance and infinite commercial value.

Map of Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

Raising the Biggest War Loan in History—An Interview with Mr. G. A. Sutton

[*Since he assumed the position of Honorary Director of Publicity to the Treasury, and until quite recently, Mr. G. A. Sutton, who is a life member of the Over-Seas Club, has been in entire control of our National War Bond Publicity Campaign. During 15 months it was largely due to Mr. Sutton's unique organising ability that a sum of £600,000,000 was raised—a world's record. Incidentally this campaign opened the eyes of the British Government to the power of advertisement.—Editor.*]

Raising the Biggest War Loan in History—An Interview with Mr. G. A. Sutton.

EARLY in October, 1917, Mr. G. A. Sutton, Chairman of the Amalgamated Press, received a summons to the House of Commons from Mr. Bonar Law's secretary. The Chancellor of the Exchequer came straight to the point. The Government was in need of twenty million pounds a week for an indefinite period; would Mr. Sutton see the matter through?

Accustomed to thinking in large figures, with a quick imagination, a love of battling with difficult problems and a capacity for planning well ahead, the task seemed so eminently worth while that, in spite of the personal inconvenience to which he would be put and the amount of work involved, Mr. Sutton agreed to try his hand. His only feeling was that twenty-*five* millions a week was a rounder and more dignified amount to aim at, and one more likely to catch the public imagination.

Then he went home and laid his plans. He thought the matter out in the terms of an ordinary business proposition, and, being a great authority on publicity, he realised to the full the enormous value of good advertising. Very shortly the public, whose interest in War Loan matters had been gradually evaporat-

Mr. G. A. Sutton.

Raising the Biggest War Loan in History—An Interview with Mr. G. A. Sutton.

ing, found themselves startled from their apathy by the bold effective posters that met them at every turn ; they were reminded at the cinemas that money is one of the principal sinews of war ; while whole pages of their newspapers pointed out that their duty and their interests were identical. In short, an advertising campaign on an unprecedented scale was soon in full swing. The editorial support given by the papers was invaluable. Mr. Sutton himself declares that without it the money could never have been raised.

When I saw Mr. Sutton he was back once more in what to him are the most congenial surroundings in the world—his own beautifully appointed offices in Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, within a stone's throw of Ludgate Circus. I asked him to tell me what he thought was the real secret of the wonderful success of the War Loan Campaign—" Stimulus and an objective," he answered without a moment's hesitation. " All our plans were laid to excite public interest, and with each new campaign there was a definite goal to aim at, while I, personally, was kept going at full pitch by the knowledge that the more money was raised, the sooner I could get back to my real work.

" It was just like a big game. First we had to popularise the idea—make saving fashionable, in fact—hence the big advertising campaign. Then we had to utilise the spirit of local patriotism to the full by getting the larger towns to compete for results."

" Our first special campaign was the ' Tanks Campaign.' The first tank was installed in Trafalgar Square on November 26th, 1917. Subsequently it toured all the bigger provincial cities, and, as totals were made known, Birmingham vied with Manchester, Huddersfield with Sheffield, as to which could raise the larger amount. These tanks collected more than £168,000,000, Glasgow creating a record for provincial towns, by subscribing more than 14½ million pounds in one week.

" ' Business Men's Week ' was the next idea, and Mr. Bonar Law gave it an effective start off by speaking at a great public meeting on February 28th, 1918. Each town was assessed by its population at the rate of 10s. per head for every man, woman and child, and to each was allotted a definite task. For instance, towns such as Birmingham or Liverpool were asked to provide sufficient money during the week to purchase a super-dreadnought (£2,500,000) ; smaller towns were to be responsible for a cruiser (£400,000) ; monitor (£250,000); destroyer (£150,000); submarine (£100,000); or aeroplanes at £2,500 each. The result surpassed our expectations, for, in the majority of cases, the allotted amount was well over-subscribed. In all, £170,757,085 was raised by this method.

" Our next National Campaign was ' War Weapons Week.' In this case the necessary stimulus was provided by giving the

[*Abraham of Keswick.*

A MOONLIGHT EVENING IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.

The hush which has fallen over the hills is shared by the wakeful sheep, which seem listening and waiting for the coming of dawn.

A Pageant of Flowers at Pasadena.

Two Views of Long Beach's beautiful Exhibit at this year's Tournament of Roses. Sent by Mr. J. Mackay, Box 546, Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A.

"Victory and Peace" was the keynote of the Exhibit made by the Town of Long Beach. Girls representing Victory and Peace were seated at either end, while others represented Columbia, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy.

The beautiful Globe was made of White Carnations, while the Continents and Islands of the World were mapped out in Violets. The body of the Float was covered with Smilax and Carnations.

Raising the Biggest War Loan in History—An Interview with Mr. G. A. Sutton.

right to christen a gun, tank or aeroplane to those towns or districts which raised a given sum. The results, I am glad to say, were again excellent.

"Then followed the 'Feed the Guns' campaign, during which batteries of big guns toured the country visiting towns in succession and acting as a centre for an intensive selling campaign. In each case the guns only stayed one week, and in many cases even the records established by the Tanks Campaign were beaten. This 'Feed the Guns' campaign continued until the signing of the Armistice put a natural end to it, and to date the total sum which has been raised in Great Britain during the past sixty-eight weeks is well over £600,000,000.

"You can imagine how interesting the work was, though, of course, it was rather a strain, especially at first, before results came to give confidence; but looking back I am very glad that I did not refuse the Chancellor of the Exchequer's request.

"Three special points stand out in my mind, as lessons to be remembered in the future. Firstly, the great superiority of 'continuous borrowing' over any sudden huge transfer of capital with its attendant dislocation of the money market. Mr. Bonar Law, to whose initiative is due the idea of weekly borrowings, stated that he believed the War could be financed to victory by this system, and he had decided to proceed with it as it had many advantages compared with the flotation of a big loan, which necessarily dislocated the finance of the country. Regular weekly borrowings achieve two things. Firstly, the scheme is by far and away the best system of finance under war conditions, and secondly, it encourages people to make a habit of saving by lending regularly to the State. Secondly, the public has been taught a lesson in the art of saving—and incidentally it is as well in these times of industrial unrest that millions of people should have even small vested interests in the country. Thirdly, it has been a great object lesson to advertisers. I know from personal experience of many business men who were inclined to 'wobble' as to the value of advertisement, who have gone clean over to the other side. They felt that a system that can raise twenty-four millions a week must have something in it!

"Anyhow, we cannot help feeling proud that our closing figures show us that we have beaten all records, even that of the Fourth American Liberty Loan, which had previously constituted the largest loan in the financial history of the world."

HERTHA CHESSHIRE.

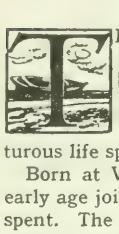
What are you doing for our Membership Campaign? A member a month is our motto.

The Call of the South Sea Islands

By "Vella"

[*This article tells the story of the late Henry Martin, who joined the Over-Seas Club in the early struggling days, and who worked ceaselessly for our cause. He was largely responsible for introducing our movement into the Solomon Islands. What a pity that Mr. Martin did not write his autobiography! From the days when he was a London policeman to his last ten years in Renard Island his life was full of adventure.—Editor.*]

The Call of the South Sea Islands.



THE Over-Seas Club has lost one of its oldest and keenest Members by the death of Mr. Henry Martin, of Renard Island, in the British Solomons group. The late Mr. Martin was one of the Club's corresponding secretaries, and led an unusually adventurous life spent far from the beaten track of civilisation.

Born at Weymouth about sixty-four years ago, Martin at an early age joined the Navy, where the next ten years of his life were spent. The greater part of that time was passed in the old *Philomel*, chiefly in the East Indies Station, where slave-running in the Gulf provided the principal excitement. During the bombardment of Alexandria the *Philomel* was on patrol duty in the Suez Canal and thus missed the scrap, to the vast disappointment of our old friend. On the expiry of his period of service, Martin, like most sailors, hankered for a life ashore, and to attain this ambition, joined up as a member of the London Metropolitan Police. The sea, however, has a magic influence over those who have once come under its spell, and it was not long before Martin found the call irresistible. Afloat once more, at first on a lightship, and later on ocean-going vessels, the adventurer eventually found himself on board a ship outward bound from 'Frisco to the South Sea Islands on a trading venture.

After cruising around for some time, Martin became enamoured of the free, unconventional life offered by these lonely islands of the Pacific, and, greatly daring, he urged upon the captain to grant his discharge and set him ashore on one of the islands of the Marshall group. The skipper, after some hesitation, seeing the young man was deeply in earnest, granted his request. Martin, in lieu of the wages due to him, selected such articles from the ship's stores as he thought might be useful to him in securing his own protection and propitiating the natives. He was then rowed ashore and left to carve out his own destiny. Two years were to elapse before he saw another ship or received any news of the outside

world. Many more lonely years followed, during which he engaged in trading with the natives for copra and other produce of the islands and surrounding waters which accumulated until some vessel put in and carried off the islands' offerings to the markets of the world. On those rare occasions—the intervals would extend from six months to two years—the trader would replenish his store of goods with which to trade with the natives, and such simple necessaries as he himself required. His adventures with the natives would take too long to narrate in a necessarily short and incomplete sketch such as this ; suffice it to say that they were many and thrilling, and several times reports were circulated that he had shared the fate of scores of other adventurers in the massacres that at one time were not infrequent occurrences in these untamed wilds.

The Call of the South Sea Islands.

Previous to reaching the Solomons, where he finally settled, Martin spent a few years in the then German Colony of New Britain. He was the only Britisher in the island, and the Huns, true to their national characteristics, lost no opportunity of harassing the Englishman and rendering his life as unpleasant as possible. Martin, however, was not the man to take insults and suffer indignities lying down, and, although in a minority of one, he retaliated vigorously, expressing his views on Germans in general, and German officialdom in particular, in language whose meaning was not obscured by any striving for diplomatic effect. When occasion demanded it he backed up his opinions in the good old unkultured British fashion, and his prowess in that direction was probably responsible for his being allowed to remain so long in the territory.

At length, however, working in that underhand manner with which we have become familiar, his enemies brought a trumped-up case against the detested Englander in the court at Rabaul, where it is significant to note that, although obviously possessing but an imperfect knowledge of German, in which language the proceedings were conducted, the defendant was not permitted the services of an interpreter. The verdict was, of course, a foregone conclusion, and sentence of five months' imprisonment was imposed. Before leaving the court Martin turned to the Police-Master, who was responsible for the prosecution, and after explaining with considerable minuteness of detail what was going to happen to him (the P.-M.) when the sentence had expired, ended up by catching that outraged functionary by the collar, and, planting his boot where it was most likely to aid propulsion, exclaimed dramatically, "Lead on, Macduff!" For this little pleasantry the prisoner had his sentence extended to six months, but he always reckoned it was worth it. His treatment while in prison was in keeping with the methods with which the War has made us familiar,

The Call of the South Sea Islands.

but they could not subdue the old bulldog spirit, and so when his gaolers sang "The Watch on the Rhine," the indomitable rebel would bellow "Rule Britannia" and stand the consequences.

On his release, realising the hopelessness of carrying-on while retaining his self-respect and national independence, he finally decided to try his luck in the nearest British possession—the Solomon Islands. There his experience of native trading stood him in good stead, and during the past twelve years his headquarters were on Renard Island, the greater part of which he saw converted from virgin forest into a flourishing coconut plantation. The soul of hospitality, he delighted to entertain friends and visitors at his island home, and would regale them for hours at a stretch with wonderfully interesting tales of the bad old days in the South Seas.

Not the least entertaining part of the late Mr. Martin's reminiscences, if ever they are published, will deal with his visit to Sydney in 1915, after an uninterrupted period of twenty years spent in the islands. He then saw telephones, taxis, electric trams and aeroplanes for the first time, and perhaps it is not to be wondered at that, after a short experience of the rush and bustle, the dust and the noise of Australia's commercial capital the old pioneer decided that nothing would again induce him to venture into that confusion of mad unreasoning haste, squalor and selfishness that passes under the name of civilisation. The free, clean spaces of the far-flung Pacific are purer and more wholesome.

[*Please send us accounts of a thousand words describing your life over-seas. Every reader should be a contributor.*]

Aquilas Port, showing the Castle. Sent by Mr. R. Pollock Simpson, Aquilas, Murcia, Spain.

Opium Poppies and the Trade in Opium

[*Mrs. Archibald Little, the well-known authoress, who has spent most of her life in the East, tells us some interesting facts with regard to opium-growing in China. The recent increase of opium cultivation must give a fresh impetus to those who, realising all its attendant evils, are determined to do all in their power to fight it.—Editor.*]

Opium Poppies and the Trade in Opium.

AFTER twenty years in China, mostly spent in the far western opium-growing provinces of Szechuan and Yunnan, it is perhaps natural that I should not have very decided opinions about opium-smoking. When I was young—oh ! long ago—people thought tobacco-smoking a coarse, ungentlemanly indulgence, few fathers of households permitting their sons to indulge in it anywhere but in the kitchen. Cigarettes were then unheard of, and decided opinions were current. Now I fancy people express themselves much as my Chinese host did, when a European guest, seeing a lad of sixteen leave the dining-table for the opium couch, exclaimed, "How dreadful ! He will never live, smoking opium at sixteen ! "

"Why, look at our five sons, all born since I smoked opium," said our host, "I began when I was twenty. But indeed his family are glad he smokes ; you see, he is a very rich young fellow, and if he did not smoke he would be sure to be getting into mischief with women or gambling. Now smoking opium, they think, will keep him at home." Yet we all gave warning to a servant in China if we learnt he had taken to opium-smoking. The treasure on a journey would never be trusted to a coolie who smoked. Every man there shrinks in horror from the idea of an opium-smoking wife. Yet many of the prettiest young wives did smoke, as I learnt when I gave dinner parties, and one after another would retire, then after a few minutes return looking very excited and talking considerable nonsense.

With the sickly-sweet smell of opium I always recall the exquisite beauty of the poppy-fields that produce it. For five days I have travelled through a more gorgeous flower show than I ever have seen elsewhere ; poppies white and poppies pink and white with fringed petals, poppies crimson, scarlet, violet—all in the perfection of health and beauty, standing proudly erect, with their well-cut leaves of bluish green, for they resemble our garden, not our field, poppies. And as a colour delight I can fancy nothing more ecstatic than pausing on a blazing spring day beneath a cypress tree and looking out on a field of tasselled wheat, then through its fringe of dazzling scarlet blossoms gazing upwards at the sparkling blue, blue sky of Western China.

Opium Poppies and the Trade in Opium.

By way of contrast, the villages round were sodden with filth overhead and underneath, for their narrow streets had corridors over them shutting out the light, and from which disgusting things trailed ; the inhabitants, showing lean ribs and a deadly pallor, being busy with some Wagnerish invocation of devils. Officials were on their way to stop this, and very happily for us they thought we were the officials sent to stop them, and let us alone. The wickedness of the proceeding was too great for our invaluable majordomo ever to attempt to explain it to me ; he only marvelled that I slept with such devilish work going on near me. We proceeded at daybreak through the dazzling beauty of the well-kept poppy-fields. But my husband was slightly poisoned only by being carried through them. How much worse must be the effect upon the men who go out in the early morning with three sharp knives, bound tightly together, to make gashes in the seed-pods, and again in the evening to collect the white juice that has exuded, and carry on the whole business of preparing the opium !

Opium poppies were largely grown in India, in Turkey, even a little in Persia, but only the Chinese invented the opium pipe and the whole dreary process of lying down, gradually becoming white and almost unconscious, till the smokers look out upon you with the expression of one dying, then try not to die ! But their lids close down and they lie like dead, unconscious. I have never heard any Chinese speak of the delight of their dreams. Do they dream ?

Then came the time of the reformers, at the head of whom the young Emperor placed himself before he was dethroned by his aunt, who shut him up on a lovely island in the Forbidden City. The story went that one night he was about to escape, but the guards pleaded with him : "If you do we shall be put to death in the morning." He knew it was true, and went back to his fairy prison, being the stuff of which martyrs, not revolutionaries, are made. The reform movement, however, grew till young men went round from house to house : "Bring out your opium pipes," and all the other little accessories, all the little things on which Chinese artists had expended their phantasies and skill for centuries, were brought out and burnt in bonfires. Then edicts were put forth against opium-smoking. Till then all important military posts had been confided to opium-smokers, as well as most of the important civil posts. Opium soothed from care and worries, as English people now say tobacco-smoking does. For soothing I should certainly give the palm to opium. And cigarette smokers seem finding this out now and are getting opiates from the Chinese quarters in our cities. Some of us have been trying to suppress Chinese opium dens in England. But the doing so has so far been left to private enterprise. Yet the abuse of opium is sure to spread

among English people unless checked amongst Chinese in England.

Opium Poppies and the Trade in Opium.

There is no record how the Chinese began it. The Portuguese had been carrying opium to China for years before English people took a hand in it. Nor would any one have taken opium there, had there not been a market for it. Some people think what is called the opium war forced Chinese to buy opium, but it was begun by the Chinese suddenly burning an English vessel instead of putting a high duty upon its opium cargo, or otherwise seeking to prevent it from being landed. Yet every Chinese used to say, "We give you of our good tea and silk, and you—you poison us with vile opium!" There has been great solicitude about not diminishing India's revenue by forbidding the export of opium; but in the end it had to be done, so strong was the moral uprising in China against opium. Since then, just as people said they would, Chinese have begun again to grow opium in China and themselves make money out of their vices. The poppy culture had been exterminated in Szechuan and Yunnan, but the poppy, as a winter crop, succeeded invariably by a summer crop of maize, millet or beans, was also untaxed, so the farmer retained the whole profit from it in his own hands. Thus the temptation to take to it again is very great.

Since the export of opium from India was abolished by our Government, the Japanese have been driving a busy trade in it. Opium is much cultivated in Korea, now ruled by Japan. Factories recently established in Formosa are doing a big morphia business with China, principally through the Japanese Post Office. In one of the last telegrams from China it is stated that opium cultivation in China is increasing by leaps and bounds. The authorities in Kweichow Province now permit it, hoping thus to prevent the drain of their silver into Yunnan for opium imported thence. Thus England and India have made their sacrifice, and it seems as if the world were no better. But only by the expelling power of a new affection can the tendency to vice be subdued, and we must never demobilise or lay down our arms if we mean to prevail against its power.

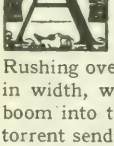
ALICIA LITTLE.

"Mr. Torkey," a Swan who dances and quacks at the bidding of the Little Old Man in the picture. The pair can be found in the new Jessfield Park, Shanghai, China. Sent by Lt. W. J. Hawkings, C.L.C., B.E.F.

The Kaieteur Waterfall, British Guiana

[*The British Empire can boast of the possession of many wonderful waterfalls—of the Victoria Falls (N. Rhodesia), of the Sutherland Falls (New Zealand), of a half share of Niagara; but none of these dispute the claims of the Kaieteur Waterfall to be the greatest in the British Empire and in the World. This marvellous waterfall, five times Niagara in height, occurs in the Potaro River, a branch of the Essequibo, in British Guiana.—Editor.*]

The Kaieteur Waterfall, British Guiana.



MORE wonderful or beautiful sight than the Kaieteur Falls would be difficult to imagine. Picture for a moment huge towering cliffs, 800 feet high, then in grand confusion below, a collection of big green slippery boulders, and in the midst of them a great dark pool. Rushing over the top of the cliffs is a vast curtain of water, 400 feet in width, which thunders and roars as it crashes with an awful boom into the boiling water of the pool. The force of this dense torrent sends hurtling up masses of spray and foam.

In places the fall is of the purest white, but a rise here and there in the level of the cliff edge causes the water to break over and shoot out, then fall in a shower of white drops. The colours in these lovely water drops vary at each rocket-like point—there are many shades of amber which turn to a colour best described as "ecru" as they fall below. Small white butterflies, irresistibly attracted by the dazzling radiance of the falls, flit backwards and forwards in a gorgeous rainbow-tinted spray, their wings gleaming like little stars, until at last they are sucked in by the force of the water.

Perhaps the most beautiful effect is that of the sun shining on the ever-rising masses of mist and spray—one end of the bow passing over the lower part of the falls, and blending with each of the myriad drops till the whole fall appears a vast shower of jewels.

The first 741 feet of water falls as a perpendicular column, and thence as a sloping cataract to the still reaches below. A huge dark cave is visible behind the fall, and through the thinnest part of the veil of mist and foam the black cavern throws up the whiteness of the water, and causes it to look even whiter than it is.

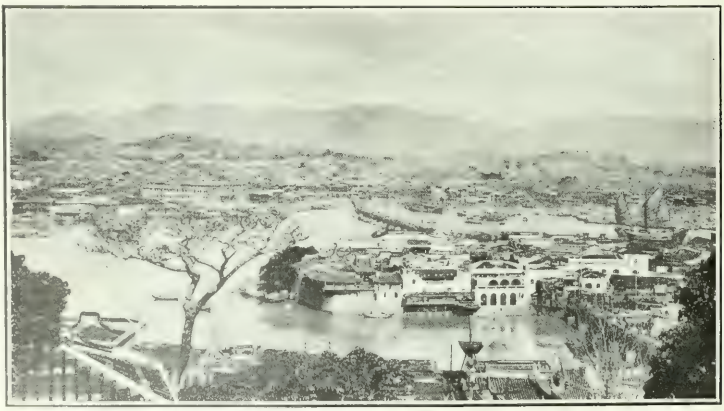
Under the thick shade countless streamlets bubble over the little edges of rock among pigmy forests of half transparent leafy ferns and mosses all of an exquisite colouring of dark green. Crowds of orchids and other beautiful plants of many brilliant hues are massed together in wild profusion, and cover the rocks which peep up between the streams. This magnificent waterfall was discovered by Mr. C. Barrington Brown in 1870, and is considered to be one of the finest undeveloped water powers in the Empire.

THE KAIETEUR WATERFALLS, BRITISH GUIANA.
Taken by Sir Everard im Thurn in 1919, at a time of very low water.

Where Buddha Reigns.

Photographs from Fukien, sent by Lt. W. J. Hawkings, Chinese Labour Corps, B.E F.

Two Views of the famous Buddhist Temple on Mt. Kuliang. Kuliang is not far from Foochow, and a health resort in the hot season.



A Bird's-eye View of Foochow, showing the Bridge of a Thousand Ages. Taken by Captain Brenan.

Mid-Winter in Nova Scotia.

Sent by Mr. G. Adams, Atlin, B.C.

Kamp Comfort, Cummings Mountain, N.S.

Sleighing Home after the day's work through a world of white.

Old Country Photographs.

Typical Scenes from Suffolk and Ireland.

A Suffolk Village Green and Ivy-covered Cottages. Sent by Mr. F. Turner, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

Two Irish Peasants standing by a Turf Stack in Connemara, co. Galway. Sent by the Rt. Hon. F. Wrench, Killacoona, Ballybrack, co. Dublin.

After Demobilisation—What Then?

By Mrs. A. Settle

[*How the past four and a half years of War will alter society, and what sort of a new world we will build up to replace that of 1914, is a question which is occupying the minds of most of us to-day. Mrs. A. Settle contributes some helpful ideas on the subject.—Editor.*]

After Demobilisation—What Then?

"AS you were" you can hear the military-looking Government officials now shouting daily to the world. Nothing happens. We are not going back to the world as it was in 1914 because we are told to. But if not, what are we going to do? The men are coming back. The girls are released from War work. When they join hands their force will be irresistible. What are they going to make of our world, which, for better or for worse, is in their hands? Will it be "As you were," or will there be a new world with new ideas and deeds in store?

Many of us look a little fearfully into the future, being averse to danger and revolution in our ways, others buoyantly expect an entirely new order of things. No one is certain what will come forth. But let us speculate. The men, what of them? Well, the soldier returning is certainly a conjurer, but will he be a daring one? He has seen so many strange things in these last years, wonders and horrors, that he might reasonably say "I am tired. I've done the work. Let the other fellows clear up the mess and rebuild the world."

I think that is quite likely, and that it will be in the hands of the older men who stayed behind to do the tidying up.

They are men, you will say, who cannot create a new life. Theirs was not the glory of the War; they cannot see the glory of the future. I think that is all to the good. Our world is too tired, too nervy to stand a sudden change even if it be for the good. Let the older men do the tidying up in their conservative way, and then when the young men are rested trust the soldier to remake the world on better lines.

So much for the big problems. But, what concerns us men and women in the street and in the home yet more—what of our social life? Who will change our customs, our courtships, our business and our pleasures? Or will there be no change?

One thing has happened already. The old home country class distinctions are broken down. You cannot recruit privates from every rank of life, make officers from amongst those ranks by sheer merit, and yet keep up old distinctions of both. Once an officer always an officer in spirit, a man who is capable of mixing with any men, a man who can give orders and be obeyed. The old order

After Demobilisation What Then?

of blood and birth is swept away. It is for the returning fighters to say what will take its place.

If not class distinctions, what of money distinctions? Ah, that's not so easily brushed away in a world that lives by money chiefly. And very largely we are trusting to our moneyed men to do the tidying-up work you will notice. Money distinctions will last, I believe, until the soldiers, rested themselves, take on the reconstruction of the world. Then it will be merit that remains only.

Chiefest factor of all you may consider the women. I leave them to the last because they are an even more uncharted factor in this new world of ours than the men. They have no traditions; they have unlimited power, in politics and in the home. If they cried for new customs, new customs would come. If they demanded revolutionary ideas, free love, free thinking, the laws and the church codes would be swept away.

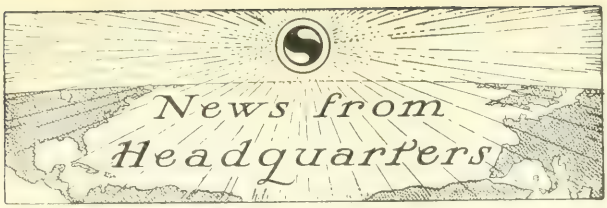
But old Mother Nature is laughing at those who fear the power of women. She knows she has a prize to offer greater than the kingdoms of the world made anew—the gift of a child. That is what will keep the world sane. Every man and woman has a deep and immemorial instinct to protect their children. For them they will work to make the world a happier, healthier world. Because of them they will avoid all dangerous experiments.

Yet the fear that ruled the earning world of old is broken down. Men who would have experimented in better work were prevented from braving the hard years, the uncertainty of new work because of the fears of their wives. "If Tom gives up his safe job, what will become of us, what will keep the children?" was the wife's cry. She was the wife who knew nothing of the business world, who, if she lost her man, would be incapable of keeping the children. But the wife of to-day has been and will be several years a wage-earner herself. She knows the risks of the world job market, but she knows, too, its prizes. And if her man come on hard times she can turn to and help. Fear, on which employers have traded, is dead, the world has learnt courage.

Women will be no more afraid of housekeeping hardships. Have they not known worse in the War? They will not fear change to a new area of work even if that area be thousands of miles away. They will not fear child-bearing in distant parts. What men suffered for an ideal of justice may not a woman suffer for her own body and blood?

No, there will be no wild changes in marriage laws, in national customs, in dress or in speech, for the conservatism of women will prevail. There will, I believe, be a period of rest when no tremendous changes can be looked for.

But then will come the day when the fighter of 1914—1918 will take the world in hand, and make it a happier and better place to live in than it was in 1913 and is in 1919. ALICIA SETTLE.



By the Assistant Editor.

"Overseas" Editorial Rooms,
London.

DEATH OF PRINCE JOHN.—In response to a resolution of loyal sympathy sent to Their Majesties by the Members of the Central Council, the following message has been received :—

"I am commanded by the King to convey to you hereby Their Majesties' thanks for the loyal and dutiful Resolution of the Central Council of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League expressing sympathy on the occasion of the lamented death of His Late Royal Highness Prince John."

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THE PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE.—Our readers will be glad to hear that at the last Meeting of the Central Council, the Prime Minister, Mr. D. Lloyd George, was elected a Vice-President of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, and that he has signified his pleasure in accepting this position. Miss Stevenson, the Prime Minister's lady Secretary, writes :—

"I am desired by the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of the 13th inst. and to express to you his appreciation of your kindness in asking him to become Vice-President of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.

"Mr. Lloyd George has much pleasure in accepting the invitation of your Central Council, and in so doing he wishes me to express the hope that the magnificent work which the League has accomplished during the last few years may continue to meet with every success."

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PEACE BONFIRES.—Bonfires as a signal or symbol have played their part again and again in history, and they are sure to find a prominent place in the celebrations which will commemorate the signing of the Peace Treaty. Why should they not be used on this great day on such a scale that from every height in the four corners of the globe where British subjects are to be found, leaping flames should send a message far and wide proclaiming the joy of a world at peace once more : The idea of such a chain of bonfires linking together the British communities in every land on a day

News from Head-quarters.

when all hearts will be beating with a common emotion, may well capture the imagination of every Member of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League. Cannot we, as a society, undertake the organising of the scheme? We are represented in every part of the world where British subjects have found their way, and are thus in a unique position to do so. Will the local Members meet together, choose the most favourable site, arrange to prepare the bonfire in readiness, and send us full particulars of their plans? We should like to know as soon as possible where gaps may occur in the chain and exactly how many bonfires will blaze together when the signal is given. By the way, we need hardly warn Members living in bush country, in the enthusiasm of the moment, not to light too large a fire!

The idea of a chain of bonfires is no new one. A similar chain, only necessarily on a smaller scale, was organised by the Over-Seas Club to celebrate Empire Day in 1911. The Boy Scouts are arranging for a chain of bonfires throughout the British Isles.

* * * * *

O.S. AEROPLANES FOR CANADA. There was a delightful ceremony at the Hendon aerodrome on February 4th, when a squadron of sixteen machines, subscribed for through the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, were, at the request of the Central Council, presented to the Canadian military authorities. The weather, on which so much depends in such functions, could not have behaved better. After weeks of grey skies, the sun chose to burst forth that afternoon, making the snow-covered ground glitter and sparkle, while the frosty blue sky formed a fitting background to the circling machines, whose wonderful "stunt" flying seemed to express to the full that *joie de vivre* we all feel on such days. The tube strikes were at their worst, so Hendon would have seemed a very long way had not motor char-a-bancs been chartered, and, packed well in, even the keen air had not the power to spoil our "joy ride."

In the unavoidable absence of Major-General J. E. B. Seely, Under-Secretary of State for the Air Ministry, the Marquis of Londonderry, who is a Life Member of the Over-Seas Club, presented the sixteen gift machines to Sir Edward Kemp, the Minister of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. Standing on a red cloth-covered dais, a guard of honour to attention not far off, and a representative gathering of Club Members grouped around, Lord Londonderry, Sir Edward Kemp, and Mr. Wrench each gave a speech, which all present will remember as fitting the historic occasion, in spite of the apparently determined efforts of the pilots overhead to drown the speakers' voices! The success of the afternoon was largely due to Mr. F. R. Jones' careful organising. The machines presented were :—

No. 7. "Ontario, Canada." — £1,500 presented by the residents in the Province of Ontario, through Mr. Fane Sewell, H.C.S., College and Spadina, Toronto.

No. 13. "Montreal No. 1." — £2,250 presented by Mr. Robert Hampson, of Montreal, through Mr. George Lighthall, H.C.S.

No. 15. "Montreal No. 2." — £2,250 presented by the British Empire Grain Co., of Montreal, through Mr. George Lighthall, H.C.S.

No. 16. "St. Catherine's, Ontario." — £1,500 presented by Major R. W. Leonard, of the Corps of Guides.

No. 17. "Nova Scotia." — £2,250 presented by the people of Nova Scotia. Collected by the Halifax Branch of the Over-Seas Club.

No. 27. — "Montreal, No. 3." — £2,250 presented by the Board of Trade, Montreal, through Mr. G. Lighthall, H.C.S.

No. 28. "Montreal, No. 4." — £2,250 presented by the Board of Trade, Montreal, through Mr. G. Lighthall, H.C.S.

Machines subscribed for by Members of the Over-seas Club in various parts of the world: No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, and No. 68. Six machines presented by Members of the Over-Seas Club, on Empire Day, 1916.

No. 93. "Seven Seas." — £1,500 presented by the Members of the Over-Seas Club.

No. 168. "Britons Overseas." — £1,500 presented by the Members of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.

Afterwards we were the guests of Sir Edward Kemp to tea, when the R.A.F. "boys" proved most attentive hosts, and then home, driving straight from the clear blue into one of the thickest of London's fogs, bringing with us most pleasant memories of a ceremony which will forge one more link between the Motherland and her Overseas Dominions.

* * * * *

OUR AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA.—The work of the Members of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League in providing aircraft for the defence of the Empire has been brought to a successful conclusion. The total machines presented number 172 in all—a splendid testimony to the loyalty and generosity of Britons overseas. Now we turn to face other tasks of no less importance in the interests of the Empire, and we face them with the confidence of those who have united to work together for a common purpose, and whose work has been crowned with success.

At the signing of the Armistice, there was a small balance in our Aircraft Fund Account, and on approaching the Air Ministry with regard to its allocation we received the following letter from Major-General Seely, Under-Secretary of State for the Air Ministry:—

> "Now that the need for the production of aeroplanes has greatly diminished, owing to the cessation of fighting, I have no doubt that you will wish to devote the contributions

News from Head-quarters.

which the Over-Seas Club and Patrotic League has so generously made to the production of aeroplanes to some other purpose.

"May I take this opportunity of thanking you on behalf of His Majesty's Government, for the very valuable assistance of 172 aeroplanes and seaplanes which you organised at a time when they were most needed, and which were of material help to the progress and success of the Royal Air Force."

We are glad of this expression of the wishes of the Air Ministry, so that the Central Council may devote the funds in hand to work of even greater importance in the welfare of the Empire.

* * * * *

OUR SECOND LEGACY.—In the January "Overseas" we were able to announce that a legacy of £400 had been left to us by Mr. W. Letts Oliver, of San Francisco, which amount we hope to place to our War Memorial account. Mr. R. L. Leeder, of Tumaco, Rep. of Colombia, has just notified us of a second legacy. He tells us that Mr. A. J. Woodville, formerly British Consular Agent at Tumaco, and one of the oldest and most respected British residents there, has recently died, and, having long been an ardent admirer of the Over-Seas Club and its aims, has left a sum of between £100 and £200 to further its work. Needless to say, this money will be carefully applied to those Empire interests which were so dear to Mr. Woodville's heart.

The Members of the Central Council would like to take this opportunity of expressing to Mr. Woodville's family and friends their deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

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OUR MEMBERSHIP LIST.—We must apologise to all our Members for the long delay there has been in publishing an up-to-date List of Members, but we really have had a great many obstacles to overcome. In the first place the amalgamation of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League involved a great deal of careful collating of names and preparing of list ; then the ravages of 'flu did their best to hinder us ; next came printers' troubles owing to war-time conditions, and, finally, there was the difficulty of procuring paper. At last, however, everything is running smoothly and we can safely promise that the list will be out the first week in March.

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THE WAYFARERS.—The Wayfarers' Meetings on the second Tuesday of each month at 5 o'clock are gradually becoming very popular. All Members interested in the work of the London Club are welcome. At the last meeting Mrs. Hayne took the Chair, owing to Miss Wrench's absence in Ireland. Miss O. I. Ward, a Life Member and a great O.S. enthusiast, was asked to undertake the duties of Hon. Secretary until Empire Day. This, we are glad to say, she has consented to do. The Wayfarers have now their

special notice board in the passage leading to the lounge. Those who are anxious to get into touch with fellow Members should consult it and see who is the Wayfarers' Hostess for the afternoon. They are also invited to get into touch with Miss Ward, c/o the Club, if they wish to offer suggestions, etc.

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BACK NUMBERS OF "OVERSEAS."—Back issues of "Overseas," of which we have a limited number at Headquarters, may be purchased at a cost of 1s., postage free.

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MR. ALEXANDER FINN.—We regret to announce the sudden death from influenza and pneumonia of a Member of the Central Council—Mr. Alexander Finn. Mr. Finn, late H.B.M.'s Consul-General in Chile, was a Member of the Executive Committee of the Patriotic League and joined the Central Council of the Joint Society when the amalgamation took place. He will be very much missed. The deepest sympathy of all our Members will, we feel sure, be extended to Mrs. Finn in her sad loss.

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FROM FOOCHOW TO PEKING.—Last month Lieutenant W. J. Hawkings gave a most interesting Lecture on China at Headquarters, with what may well be called a unique collection of coloured lantern slides. There was so much of interest in what he told us and showed us that we wish it were possible to reproduce it all here. Personally, it made me realise for the first time what a wonderful agricultural country China is, but it is the most trivial of the various impressions that I received which stand out most clearly. For instance, the way the Chinese paint large eyes on the bows of their junks to enable them to see in the dark. The quite unnecessarily large number of assistants shops must keep if they wish to be really high class—how they must get in each other's way when there is an order to attend to! And the ingenious methods of advertising goods on parasols and other developments of our duller sandwichmen, which the Oriental mind has devised. We all learnt a great deal about China and Manchuria from the hour Mr. Hawkings gave us, and we feel doubly in his debt after his recent splendid membership campaign in France, by means of which he enrolled fifty Members.

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"OVERSEAS" AND THE PRESS.—The value of the press as an educator of public opinion is becoming more widely recognised every year. We at Headquarters constantly enlist the co-operation of the London papers to make our activities known in the Old Country. Will those Members who have influence with local pressmen use it to the full to get "Overseas" and the work and aims of the Club generally, more widely known and appreciated?

OVERSEAS

News from Headquarters.

We are glad to see by the last mail that Mr. F. J. Fredericks, our H.C.S. at Lancaster, Pa., U.S.A., has the promise of the Editor of the "New Era" to reproduce articles from "Overseas" with due acknowledgment. We have also been strengthened in the Argentine by Mr. E. K. Berry, Editor of the *Buenos Aires Herald*, joining us as a Life Member and promising some good puffs.

Our South African friends are specially active with regard to press publicity, and splendid batches of cuttings are received, chronicling local activities of Branches and the progress of our movement generally. This is a field where plenty of useful work is waiting to be done, and it can be only done by those on the spot.

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OUR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.—The Overseas Employment Bureau for discharged officers and men is now in full swing, and Miss N. Hewitt, who is in charge, has an enormous number of inquiries to deal with daily. We are now issuing a Monthly Bulletin, in which some 400 requests for employment are published. This Bulletin is circulated among all the chief firms likely to have positions to offer. It is hoped that this will gradually grow into an Imperial Employment Exchange, by means of which it will be a far simpler task for prospective employers and employees to get into touch with one another than it is at present.

It has now been suggested that a similar Bureau should be started for ladies. A very large number of our women Members who have been doing war work of various kinds, are anxious to take up fresh posts, and of these, many are anxious to try their fortunes overseas. We shall be only too pleased to insert little notices for any of our Members who desire it.

It takes little imagination to realise what a great Empire task we have undertaken in this connection, and we feel sure we may rely upon the co-operation of our Members to ensure its success.

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DESPATCHING "OVERSEAS."—We have received one or two criticisms of our method of sending "Overseas" rolled in a wrapper rather than flat in an envelope as heretofore. We would explain that the system is merely a war-time measure due to the fact that envelopes have been unprocurable during the past few months. As soon as our present store of wrappers is exhausted, we hope to be able to revert to a method of posting our little magazine so that it arrives quite flat.

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MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN.—Our membership campaign is continuing steadily and, on the whole, satisfactorily. Last month 877 new Members were enrolled, while 1,470 renewed. Our Life Membership List, though not as good as last month, is a fairly imposing one. Hankow (19), Philippine Islands (15), United

Darby and Joan.

THIS MONTH'S PRIZE PHOTOGRAPH.

Typical South African Dutch Bywoners or Tenants in the Hekpoort Valley. Note the "veld-schoens," or shoes, made by local Dutch farmers. Sent by Miss Mary Hinds, Noortgedacht, P.O. Hekpoort, Dist. Krugersdorp, Transvaal.

O.S. Aeroplanes for Canada.

Photographs taken at Hendon Aerodrome showing the presentation of a Squadron of 16 Machines to the Dominion of Canada (see p. 64).

A General View of the Aerodrome showing the Guard of Honour and several of the presentation Machines.

Before the Ceremony. From left to right, Mr Wrench, Mr. F. R. Jones, Sir Edward Kemp, and the Marquis of Londonderry.

Kingdom (8), Bolivia (4), Nigeria (2), Brazil (1), India (1), New York (1), Transvaal (1), Fiji (1), Zululand (1). Hankow thus leads the way, as having sent the largest number of Life Members last month. Among our Life Members we should especially like to welcome the Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., a Member of the Central Council of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, who has just returned from Active Service. We should also like to specially mention Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, H.B.M.'s Consul-General in Tunis; Mr. Arthur Mee, of the Amalgamated Press, perhaps best known as Editor of the "Children's Encyclopædia," and Mr. F. Toppin, Vice-President of the International Mercantile Marine, New York, all of whom have joined our ranks this month. Please do not forget to live up to our motto of a Member a month, and start finding your Empire Day Member now.

News from Head-quarters.

LAS PALMAS, GRAND CANARY.—Hon. Sec., Mr. H. Head. Our energetic Grand Canary friends organised a super fête for the Red Cross on November 30th by means of which they raised the splendid sum of over £878. From the account given in Major Swanston's monthly letter the fête must have been a most enjoyable affair. We were given some idea of the excellent arrangements and decorations by a flashlight photograph they sent us, which unfortunately is not sufficiently good for reproduction purposes. Since the beginning of the War the Grand Canary Branch has collected over £5,525, and we are glad to learn that they are now turning their attention to the War Memorial Fund and to the work of the Babies of the Empire Society.

KLERKSDORP, TRANSVAAL. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Nancy Jack. The Klerksdorp Branch is much to be congratulated on the work it has done during the War in providing comforts for the troops. The Members are now prepared to put similar activity into making our War Memorial an overwhelming success. The Klerksdorp Hospital has very generously endowed a bed in our Shirley Park R.A.F. Convalescent Hospital, and it is hoped a similar donation will be sent each year. Our very warmest thanks to the Matron, Mrs. A. Cambell, and all her staff.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT. Our Membership in the Cable Service is developing considerably. The life of the cableman is, as a rule, a somewhat lonely one, and the fact that through our Club they are able to link up with their fellows and keep in touch with the Homeland is very much appreciated. We have a very good friend on the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Co. in Mr. J. M. McRury, who from time to time sends us splendid batches of new Members.

NAPLES, ITALY. Over 100 Members. We very much regret to learn that the Hon. Sec., Mr. T. C. Ellis, and the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Embledon, are relinquishing their posts owing to lack of time to devote to Branch matters. They have done excellent work for the Naples Branch and will be much missed. We would like to take this opportunity of welcoming Mr. J. W. G. Squair, who has been elected Hon. Sec. for the ensuing year. We are expecting great things from Naples now that the War is over.

ST. VINCENT, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.—Mr. R. E. S. Maunsell, Hon. Corresponding Secretary at St. Vincent, is doing splendid work for us,

News from Head-quarters.

and owing to his campaign among the generous Members in his locality we recently received over £73 for the War Memorial and £40 for the Tobacco Fund. In addition to this, during December Mr. Maunsell roped in for us nineteen new Members and two Life Members. We are looking forward to the results that such work must produce.

SAMARANG, JAVA.—Mr. C. S. Martin, who is Hon. Sec. of the Samarang Branch, has given us very great encouragement by his good work on our behalf. The Branch is supporting a Samarang bed at the Star and Garter Hospital at Richmond. We look forward with confidence to a very great development of our movement in Java in the near future owing to the good work that Mr. Martin and his friends are doing.

CEBU, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Over sixty Members. Owing to the departure of Mr. J. T. Knowles for Manilla, Mr. G. McPherson, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, was appointed President at the last General Annual Meeting of the Cebu Branch. Our very good friend, Mr. J. C. Sloan, was, we are glad to learn, re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The Cebu Branch was inaugurated in February, 1915, and each year better results have been obtained and larger contributions forwarded. The British community in Cebu are warmly to be congratulated on their generosity.

BARBADOES, BRITISH WEST INDIES.—We at Headquarters are always delighted to hear from our Hon. Corresponding Secretary for Barbadoes, Captain Radclyffe Hall, and his energetic wife, who has done so much to increase our Membership locally. Captain and Mrs. Radclyffe Hall keep us posted with all the news from Barbadoes, and we feel confident that our interests there are in the best hands. We would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Editor of the *Barbadoes Advocate* for his co-operation in publishing accounts of the Club sent to him by our Hon. Corresponding Secretary from time to time.

BORDIGHERA, ITALY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bordighera Branch was held on January 12th, 1919, under the presidency of Sir Edward Thackeray. Though Sir Edward may not be in Bordighera for some time he has been asked to retain the presidency of the Branch, and we are glad to learn he has consented to do this. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Berry, who were among the founders of the Bordighera Branch, were present, being on a visit from Rome. Eight Members were elected to form a strong Committee for the coming year. Dr. Linton Bogle was re-elected as Secretary. We very much regret to learn that during the past year two Members of the Branch, Mr. Grievson and Mr. Bicknell, have died.

OBITUARY. This month, with very much sympathy and regret, we report the death of the following Members: Mr. E. M. Dethier, of Umtata, C.P.; Mr. W. Walsh, of Bongweni, Mount Ayliff District, South Africa; Mr. J. B. Moffat, Chief Magistrate of the Transkei, South Africa; Mr. James B. Williamson, of Camango, Santander, Spain; Mr. A. S. Frew, Brisbane, Australia; Mrs. C. L. Filtness, Wellington, New Zealand; Mr. Kristal, of Rustof, South Africa; Mr. C. Byerley, Lydenburg, South Africa; Mr. P. Glover, Holland, Michigan, U.S.A.; Mr. J. W. Langston, Worcester, C.P., South Africa; Mr. F. W. Bridge, Germiston, South Africa; Mr. James Gall, Penang, S.S.; Lieut. H. C. Wiggins, Poona, India; Lieut. Sydney H. H. Ixer, R.N.V.R., H.M.S. "Constance"; Mr. H. F. Gallaher, Kamballie, W. Australia; Mr. Charles A. Penny, Hackney, London, N.E.; Pte. Joseph A. McKoy, St. Kitts, B.W.I.; Mr. C. J. Welman, Horta, Fayal, Africa; Mr. Andrews, Lugano, Switzerland.

HERTHA CHESSHIRE.

The Dust of the Rose-petal

The Dust of the Rose-petal.

THE longing for a universal Church is a deep-rooted one in mankind, and there are many to whom the bewildering varieties of creeds and religions have proved the most insuperable obstacle in their search for a clue to the meaning of life. Surely such an attitude of mind is strangely illogical in a world where no two leaves are alike, where Nature expresses herself in diversity inexhaustible, and man brings to bear on the problems confronting him a mind, a consciousness, so all his own, that he is happy indeed if he finds even one other to whom he can wholly communicate it.

I remember once long ago learning much as I sat alone in a dim old church gazing up at the glowing beauty of the wonderful east window—purple and red and green, like precious stones lit up by an inward fire, blended together in delicate form, each adding its special note to the perfect whole. I thought of the Light behind, the Light incomprehensible, the white Light which gave to purple and green and red their glory, and was by them interpreted to our poor eyes—each shade with its own part to play, each needed in the great scheme of manifestation—and as I looked I seemed to see the white Light of Eternal Verity shining on the world through the many-coloured glass of human minds.

As long as we live in this world there must be endless diversity, the unity for which we look lies deeper than in similarity of expression. "If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away." It matters little how we worship, in what words or with what rites, so long as our soul is on its knees. *He* knew, his eyes had seen, that Abul Fazl of long ago when, on the walls of the Kashmir temple, he wrote his beautiful prayer :

"Oh God, in every Temple I see people who seek Thee, and in every language I hear spoken, people praise Thee. Polytheism and Islam feel after Thee. Each religion says, 'Thou art one, without equal.' Thy elect have no dealings with either heresy or orthodoxy ; for neither of them stands behind the screen of Thy Truth. Heresy to the heretic, and religion to the orthodox, but the dust of the rose-petal belongs to the heart of the perfume seller."

A great Rabbi, one who by his life and teaching has done more perhaps than any other living man to put new fire into Judaism, has said : "Religion is not a creed, it is an attitude of mind, it is a life, it is a passion."

The dust of the rose-petal the essence and spirit of religion, that passion of which the Rabbi speaks, *there* it is that we find a meeting place and union.

The Dust of the Rose-petal.

It is no use to try and walk in our brother's way or endeavour to persuade him to follow in ours, all paths so long as Heavenly Light shines on them will one day reach the Goal. Ours it is to learn from every interpretation of the Infinite Mystery something which will enrich our souls, while at the same time concentrating with all the steadfastness in us on the revelation which is our own. And if a brother's conception of the Truth appear in direct contradiction to mine, surely all it means is that in our approach to the City which lieth foursquare he has entered by the East Gate and I by the West. Only when we have traversed the breadth of the City, only when our feet stand in the Courts of the Temple, shall our enlightened eyes behold that the same blessed Vision lay at the heart of his quest and mine. "The perfect soul rejoices in everything; it does not make itself a judge of the servants of God nor of any rational creature; nay, it rejoices in every condition and every type, saying: 'Thanks be to Thee, Eternal Father, that there are many Mansions in Thy House.'" From Catholic Saint and Jewish Rabbi, from the land of the sun and from those green fastnesses of Walden pond where Thoreau listened to the distant music which guided his soul, comes the same message—it is the message of all who have won their way to the heights. From the heavenly places on which they stand earth's boundaries and dividing lines must appear strangely futile and artificial, shadows with no substance in them, and to their clear eyes the souls of men in their infinite variety and complexity are seen to be each a separate expression of the Divine, each one ray of the Eternal Light, each necessary to the completion of the marvellous whole.

There is room and to spare for all earth's flowers in the Paradise of God.

H. d. V.

Three Little Bathers brought up on Dr. Truby King's methods: Martin, Maurice and Nesta Llewelyn Jones. Maurice, though only 9 months old, thoroughly enjoys his dip.

Overseas War Memorial's Record Month

Overseas War Memorial's Record Month.

IT is enormously encouraging to us at Headquarters to have to record that the Overseas War Memorial has just had its record month. Our generous friends in all parts of the world are rallying splendidly to the cause, and by their contributions and offers of help they are showing that they are just as keen as we are at Headquarters to make our War Memorial something of which we may all be proud.

At the present rate of progress we hope to reach £10,000 next month, a very important milestone. This amount we are glad to say has already been promised. Although we require £150,000, we have every confidence that we shall be able to attain the desired total, but in order to do so we must all redouble our efforts.

One thing we may promise our Members, that we have no intention of embarking on any hastily-thought-out scheme, nor do we propose starting to build till we have the desired sum in hand.

My offer of a second donation of £100 on Empire Day, May 24th, if twenty-four other friends would do likewise, still holds good, and I am glad to be able to report the following gifts or promises of a like sum :—(1) Members at San Juan, Porto Rico ; (2) "Some New York Friends" ; (3) Members of the Cairo Branch ; (4) Robert Williams ; (5) Messrs. Noyes Bros. (Sydney and Melbourne) ; (6) Members of the Rio de Janeiro Branch ; (7) W. Martin ; (8) Members of the Tunis Branch ; (9) Lyons Montgomery, Esq. (President of the Philadelphia Branch of the O.-S. Club) ; (10) Sir Walter Becker, K.B.E. ; (11) C. E. Lageman ; (12) Members of the Bahia Branch of the Patriotic League ; (13) E. W. There are, therefore, only twelve donations of £100 required to reach our total of twenty-five. May I appeal to twelve friends to sign on this list with me ?

LIST No. 12.

	£	s.	d.
Members of the Cairo Branch, *per* F. H. Russell, Cairo, Egypt	53	0	0
Members of Rio de Janeiro Branch, *per* London and Brazilian Bank, S. America	75	1	6
Members of Coronel Branch, *per* H. Jolley, Chile	73	0	0
Roland E. S. Maunsell, St. Vincent, Cape Verde	73	0	0
B. W. Davis, Wellington Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone	60	0	0
Wm. P. Mather, Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, U.S.A.	50	0	0
Per Mrs. N. Cotton, Women's Patriotic Society, Apia, Samoa .. £25 0 0	41	3	4
Edward Avellano, Orchestra Nardo Club, Gibraltar	28	0	0
H. A. Knight, Oaklands Gate, Northwood, Mdx.	25	0	0
Mrs. A. S. Fuller, Waban, Mass., U.S.A. ("*In memory of Lieut. D. H. Simpson, Trench Warfare Dept.*")	20	0	0
Quellyn Roberts, 34, Quai Bacalan, Bordeaux ("*In memory of Capt. Henry Sheriff Roberts; 2nd Lieut. Alan Sheriff Roberts; 2nd Lieut. Fred Sheriff Roberts*")	20	0	0
Members, Manaos Branch, *per* L. W. Turner, Esq., c/o London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Manaos, Brazil	15	10	0

OVERSEAS

Overseas War Memorial's Record Month.

	£	s.	d.
C. H. Pownall, Java, D. E. Indies	14	16	3
Per Mrs. Robert Gray, Ellerslie, Los Cop, Natal	12	0	0
Mrs. Robert Gray, Ellersie, Los Kop, Natal	5	0	0
N. P. Macphail, Puerto Barrios, Guatemala	11	10	6
Samuel Vickess, $30.00; E. W. Barron, $25.00, *per* W. H. Ramsay, Ferrocarril de Guantanno, Cuba	11	4	7
J. Jamieson, Consol-General, Canton, China	10	10	0
Miss Kenny and Miss Dickinson, 12, Via Calabria, Rome, Italy (" *In memory of James McCulloch* ")	10	0	0
R. B. Wattley, Hempstead, Long Island, New York	10	0	0
H. E. Webb, Sfax Branch, Tunis	10	0	0
S. Brookfield, Young Ave., Halifax, N.S.	10	0	0
Wm. Rowse, 39, Albert Rd., Devonport	10	0	0
Rt. Rev. Bishop of Mauritius	10	0	0
Mrs. F. Burton, St. Mary's Island, Scilly Islands	10	0	0
(*Enclosed with an unsigned letter*) *per* The Commercial Bank of Scotland, San Juan, Porto Rico	10	0	0
D. and A. M. Mathieson, Hackensack, N.J., U.S.A.	10	0	0
Hon. Sir J. Taverner, K.C.M.G., General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2	10	0	0
Miss M. Pyman, West House, West Hartlepool	10	0	0
Lady Wright, Coolcarrigan, Co. Kildare, Ireland	10	0	0
E. H. Harvey, 21, Milton Road, Lowestoft (" *In memory of Capt A. W. Flame, and L. Williams, of London Territorials* ")	10	0	0
Bertram W. H. Poole, Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.	10	0	0
A. J. Dove, c/o The Royal Bank of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.	9	17	5
S. Forbes, R. Macdonald, L. Macdonald, R. M. Macdonald, Jr., *per* R. M. Macdonald, Jr., Lucva Lubecka, Territorio Chubut	8	8	0
J. J. Brook, Rustenburg, Transvaal	6	6	0
J. B. Buchanan, Lions Glen, Durban, S. Africa	6	0	0
H. F. Blogg, Over-Seas Club, Seattle, U.S.A.	5	5	0
John B. Booth, 29, Grove Road, Brixton, S.W.	5	5	0
Mrs. M. Fox, Ranpin, New Plymouth. N.Z.	5	5	0
D. Harndem, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.	5	5	0
Count George de Wagner Cockerill, Neuchatel, Switzerland (" *In memory of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum* ")	5	5	0
J. Bennett, c/o Windsor Print Works, N. Adams, Mass., U.S.A.	5	2	0
Seymour H. C. Hawtrey, Yuty, Paraguay (" *In memory of Leonard Talbot* ")	5	0	0
W. B. Grieve, St. John's, Newfoundland	5	0	0
Arthur Halle, 17, Battery Place, New York	5	0	0
The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Canada	5	0	0
Robert S. Wensley, Euclid Avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.	5	0	0
Arthur Pepler, Toronto, Canada (" *In memory of Roger C. Pepler and Stanley James (Duke) Pepler* ")	5	0	0
P. de Haga Haig, 18, Rue Chateauneuf, Nice	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, 78, Via Roma, Livornoli	5	0	0
L. O. Matthews, Calcutta, India	5	0	0
Mrs. F. M. Andrews, Spanish Town, Jamaica	5	0	0
J. Moore, Rio de Janeiro, S. America (" *In memory of my three sons* ")	5	0	0
Miss E. B. Morrison Bell, Manor Heath, Bournemouth	5	0	0
A. H. W. Martin, Bertenshaw's Hotel, Indwe, C.P., S. Africa	5	0	0
Mrs. T. M. Harrison, Offwell House, Honiton, Devon	5	0	0
G. L. Harding, 22, Cathedral Road, Cardiff	5	0	0
Robt. W. Rich, Convent Place, Gibraltar	5	0	0
J. H. Thatcher, Samshui, West River, South China	5	0	0
E. H. Parry, Llantivil Major, Nr. Cardiff (" *In memory of Cpl. W. G. Parry* ")	5	0	0
G. F. Sotham, Buenos Aires W. Railway, Ltd., Buenos Aires, Argentine	5	0	0
A. Hankin, Luston, Vancouver Island, B.C.	5	0	0
B. Pearson, O.B.E., Tanta, Egypt	5	0	0
T. S. Green, Akkaraipattu, E.P., Ceylon	5	0	0
A. W. Ayling, 7, Stodart Road, Anerley, S.E. 20	5	0	0
J. O. Haselden, 36, Victoria Street, S.W. 1	5	0	0
H. M. March, 11, Kranemburg, weg, The Hague, Holland	5	0	0
H. W. Reynard, Hillside, Newark, Notts	5	0	0
James Valentine, c/o Dodwell & Co., Shanghai, China	5	0	0
Wm. A Tail, 64, Bow Sucesso, Oporto	5	0	0
J. F. Tilley, 15, Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	5	0	0
C. R. Rice, Yokohama, Japan	5	0	0
	£1,446	0	1
Total donations under £5	313	14	11
Acknowledged last month	5,912	19	5
	£7,672	14	5

OVERSEAS

TILL THE TOTAL IS REACHED.—"As regards the Overseas War Memorial I can assure you it has my very best wishes for success. The idea is grand and I watch with interest the monthly lists with gradually increasing amounts. I have already promised a subscription of £5 for three years, and if the necessary amount should not be raised in that time, I will (D.V.) continue it until the requisite amount is obtained."—P. T. Clement, Channel, Newfoundland.

POSTED UP IN CLUB ROOMS.—"We have posted up in the Club rooms a subscription list in aid of the War Memorial."—G. A. Fugellie, Casilla 95, Punta Arenas, Chile, South America.

WAR MEMORIAL STAMPS.—"I would be pleased if you can send the War Memorial stamps as early as possible."—J. H. Peet, The Lodge, Nassau, Bahama, B.W.I.

A GRAND IDEA.—"We in Eltham think the scheme of our Over-Seas Club Building, dedicated to the memory of those who have made the great sacrifice, a grand idea. We wish you every success."—W. D. Ross, Eltham, New Zealand.

MORE HELP FROM HAWAII.—Enclosed please find cheque for £15 6s. 3d., the result of an entertainment given in Kohala by Over-Seas Club Members on 'Our Day' in aid of the War Memorial."—Mrs. H. R. Bryant, Kohala, Hawaii, N. Pacific.

W.M. STAMPS STILL ON SALE.—"I am looking forward to getting the War Memorial stamps and hope that even now that the War is over you will still continue their sale."—Mrs. G. E. France, Wastdale, P.O. Rankins Pass, Nylstroom, Transvaal, South Africa.

We want the help of each reader of "Overseas," so that we can :—

(1) Erect in the heart of the Empire a building dedicated to the men of the Old Country and Overseas which will be devoted to the interests of British subjects from across the seas for all time.

(2) Draw closer in the bonds of comradeship British subjects in all parts of the world.

The money in hand is invested in War Bonds, and a balance-sheet of the Overseas War Memorial Fund will be prepared by our Auditors, Messrs. E. Layton Bennett & Co., 81, Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C., and a copy sent in due course to every subscriber.

The "Overseas" War Memorial Scales.

The dial shows nearly £8,000 collected, of which £1,760 was received last month. We have a long way to go before reaching the desired total of £150,000.

FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT

[" *The fortunes of mankind are now in the hands of the plain people of the whole world.*"—*President Wilson.*]

From a Woman's Standpoint

HERE have been many complaints that our manners have gone to pieces in the last few years. War-time rudeness has been a constant theme of discussion. I confess I have suffered many things from irritable 'bus conductresses, and from jaded and careless men and girls behind the counter. At the same time I have often been hasty myself. The truth is our nerves have all been on edge. And the public can be amazingly stupid. They rarely read notices put up for their information, but insist on asking foolish questions. I once heard a girl in a large store say : " No, we have no chocolate yet. We haven't had any for months. I have to answer the same question a hundred times a day." "Why don't you put a notice up ? " inquired a sympathetic customer. " It would be useless," replied the girl wearily ; " no one would read it "—and I don't believe they would.

But still small tradesmen, with every allowance for provocation, have not come out well as far as manners go. We have been obliged to register at definite shops and stick to them if we wanted to get our rations, with the result that we were bullied or treated with off-hand independence by our grocers. Many a housekeeper is simply controlling herself till ration books are a thing of the past and then she will snap her fingers in the tyrant's face and go elsewhere.

As far as food goes the situation is gradually easing. We can now get ¾ lb. of sugar a week per head. Margarine has been released, no coupons are needed for bacon, apples and oranges are more plentiful, and pineapples and bananas are once more to be seen in the shops. As for jam, there is plenty of lemon marmalade to be had, but little of anything else. Every self-respecting household in Great Britain takes orange marmalade for breakfast, whereas lemon marmalade is looked on with scant favour and is a glut on the market. The prices still remain distractingly high and without much prospect of improvement for some time to come. A very meagre list of articles whose prices had fallen since the Armistice was signed appeared in a daily paper recently, and only amounted to the following : oranges, apples, lemons, pork and onions. Some wise person has written to the *Daily Mail* to suggest the formation of a Ministry of Economy, which would have been instituted years

From a Woman's Standpoint.

ago had women had a hand in managing the country. And one of the first things to do would be to exterminate rats. It has been estimated that rats consume 15,000,000 pounds worth of food annually. Why cannot these extravagant pests be got rid of? Huge quantities of the wheat waiting to be shipped from Australia has been devoured by rats.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—But I have wandered off on a side track. I had no intention whatever of mentioning rats when I started out to unburden my soul on the question of manners. One morning as I was reading my paper over my breakfast, still smarting from the arrogance of a fellow-citizen, my national pride sadly lascerated by the scenes I had witnessed in 'bus and tube, my eye lit on the following account of a conversation which took place between Harold Begbie (who records the incident) and John Masefield, the poet. Masefield met a foreigner and asked him what had most struck him in England, and received for answer: "The spirituality of your people." Masefield was somewhat surprised at the reply, and asked his acquaintance where he had discerned this quality. "Wherever I go," answered the foreigner, "but particularly in trains, buses and trams." I remembered, as I read, that very rarely had I to stand in a bus or train if there was a man to offer me a seat. I recollected that queues have rarely got to be controlled by more than one policeman, no matter what their size, for there is always a quick response to the feeling of fair play by every true Briton. Forgotten courtesies flashed through my mind, and I read on: "This is a tribute to our tenderness. To be spiritual is not, as some still think, to make long prayers, or to be anxious about one's soul, or to cling loyally to the wreckage of a broken dogmatism; it is to be beautifully mannered." I revived, and, broadly speaking, I think it may truthfully be said that that foreigner is, or was, right.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.—But for heaven's sake let us face facts and strive to see ourselves as we really are. Many friends from overseas sigh at our snobbishness. I heard of an American girl from the Western Slope of the Pacific, who horrified her English in-laws, because to her it was a source of pride that she had been her husband's stenographer before she married and talked frankly of her servantless home. She had the good sense to be proud of her profession and proud of her domestic science and her knowledge of how to save labour.

THE TRUE PATRIOTISM.—Some months ago I had occasion to refer to Sinn Fein and the meaning of the words "Ourselves Alone." Since then, it has dawned on the leaders that the title is hardly one to commend itself to the new spirit abroad in the world which would break down and break through the narrow barriers of egoism and exclusiveness. The Sinn Feiners accordingly now call

From a Woman's Standpoint.

themselves the Irish Republican Party. I have been reading some of their leaflets, and one, written obviously by a man of much sincerity and vision, gets down to the very bedrock of patriotism when he says: "If you wish to see Ireland become a perfect country, a Kingdom of God, do you yourself become a perfect individual, a Kingdom of God." That is a far healthier and a far finer spirit than the one that forever sought to lay the blame on some one else, generally the British Government! It is this self-same spirit which is the very heart and core of the Over-Seas Club. Not once, but many times, has the same note been struck by our Editor, when he has declared that there was no task we might not perform, provided always that, as a body, we were animated by this higher patriotism. Let our minds dwell on our possibilities. It is well worth it.

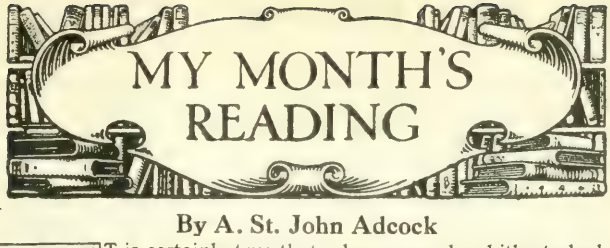
THE WETTEST WINTER.—The English climate this winter has deserved the very worst we could say of it, and that is a very great deal! Statistics have proved that it has been the wettest winter for fifty years. Men from overseas and from the States have shivered and used bad language, but have found consolation in the fact that we of the Old Country, far from resenting their criticisms, have cordially agreed with them. But here again there are the most soul-satisfying compensations.

Do you not recollect strolling along the Embankment on a grey and muggy day, the river flowing silently towards the sea, a few barges working steadily up-stream, the softest breeze blowing in your face, the whole scene bathed in that peculiar blue haze that fills the heart of all true Londoners with joy? Countless times have I seen London both by day and by night, a blue and mystic city, Sphinx-like in its mystery and majesty.

"LONDON IS LONDON—ALL PATHS GO THITHER."—And surely you agree that a rainy evening in the Strand is a glimpse into fairyland? At our feet lie scattered all the jewels of our childhood's world, above us sparkle a multitude of coloured lights, and beyond is the unfathomable sky brooding and enfolding us all.

I remember being shown a street with a bend in it in a great Canadian city, as a sight no visitor could miss. No wonder the passages and alleys and tortuous by-streets of London, east of Temple Bar, confuse our visitors, but there is a reason for our madness—London "happened" before town planning was thought of and we must make the best of it. London's supreme fascination, however, lies not in its monuments, nor yet in its wonderful colour effects, but in its great tide of humanity that ceaselessly ebbs and flows through its thoroughfares. "It is the presence of man in his myriads" that allures, attracts and holds. As Mrs. Browning said, "I go hence to London, to the gathering place of souls."

A WAYFARER.



By A. St. John Adcock

My Month's Reading.

IT is certainly true that a long peace has hitherto had a deleterious effect on the mind and habits of the nation that enjoyed it. Under its influence people have sunk to a sort of littleness of soul and, satisfied to strive for mean and sordid ends, have grown infinitely more intent on their private interests than on the public good. They have become grossly materialised ; honour has been shelved among the things they buy and sell ; each has gone armed with cunning and fought the others for his own small profits, till their state of peace has degenerated to nothing but camouflaged civil war,

"and that of a kind
The viler as underhand, not openly bearing the sword."

The apologists for war are justified in saying that it puts a period to all this and recalls man to his better, higher self ; yet, after all, the remedy is only a quack remedy. Like certain patent medicines, it reinvigorates you for the time, but soon after you have taken your last dose you relapse into your former weaknesses. There must be a permanent cure, and we shall have no real health in us till we find it.

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.—Meanwhile the two lectures in John Masefield's "St. George and the Dragon" summarise with masterly brevity and vividness the story of the four dark years that are now behind us, and clothe in words, with the finest imaginative sympathy, the wonderful spirit of courage, brotherhood, self-sacrifice that leaped to life in our country at the first trumpet-blast of war and proved us worthy of the ideals that our dreamers have had of us. One is diffident of saying it, but I will own that reading these pages I have been both humbled and touched with pride that I am one of this people. Whether or not that pride is to be merely a passing sentiment depends upon whether or not we are wise enough to fashion from our experiences a peace that shall be very different from the sorry pretence of peace that we have built upon the ruins of other wars. Looking before as well as after, Masefield says, "When people ask me if I think that wars will cease to be, I always say that I do, because the evil things in this world do get knocked on the head. The dragons and basilisks and cockatrices have become extinct, and most murderers get hanged, and most lunatics get locked up ; and men are coming more and more to see that certain evils that afflict life are not inevitable, and are not the

My Month's Reading.

will of God, but are simply the result of obsolete and stupid ways of thinking and of governing. It ought to be possible for the mind of man, which made the steam engine, the submarine and the aeroplane, and conquered the Black Death and yellow fever and typhus fever, to devise some means of living, nation with nation, without this periodical slaughter known as war. . . . The mind of man can do most things, if he can only get the will to do them." I hope and believe that, at last, he has got the will to do this thing, and I take the strange unrest and upheavals of these days as troublesome but wholesome signs that he is bent upon shattering the old bad peace conditions that the war suspended, and remoulding them nearer to the heart's desire.

STORIES OF THE WAR.—Something of the War's story is told by Patrick MacGill in "The Diggers"—a vigorous, picturesque narrative of how Australia's army fought and triumphed in the terrible fields of France and Flanders. And a pictorial history of the whole great struggle from the bad hour when Germany plunged confidently into it to the good hour when she shuffled out of it—a humorous, satirical history that you may run and read—is in the brilliant "One Hundred War Cartoons" of Bert Thomas and Wilton Williams, with a tabloid commentary by Lincoln Springfield.

"UNCENSORED CELEBRITIES."—Apart from three or four distinguished newspaper men, all Mr. E. T. Raymond's "Uncensored Celebrities" are prominent figures in the Parliamentary world. He attempts to do for our generation something of what Hazlitt did for his in "The Spirit of the Age," and does it with conspicuous success. He has not, like a popular portrait painter, merely idealised his sitters, nor has he, on the other hand, exaggerated all their defects and given us nothing but a series of amusing caricatures. We have a too easy way of mistaking smart censoriousness for candour, but Mr. Raymond is so candid that he reveals those qualities in his subject that are admirable as well as those that are not. If there are parts of his sketch of Mr. Lloyd George that will please the Premier's enemies, there are parts that will gratify his admirers ; and the same may be said of the sketches of Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Hughes, Sir Mark Sykes, Mr. Walter Long. He is less sympathetic, more devastating in his analysis of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Milner, Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Henderson, Lord Haldane, Lord Beaverbrook, Earl Derby, and some others, and wholly appreciative of General Smuts and Mr. Samuel Gompers. But, in the main, he knows how to be witty though truthful, and does not sparkle irresponsibly. His epigrams are not meretriciously dazzling, they are illuminating—their cleverness is that they do not make their point by flashily blinding you to the facts but by opening

your eyes to them. There are pungently, sometimes bitterly, satirical things in the book. Mr. Raymond hits out and hits hard, but never below the belt.

THREE FINE NOVELS.—It is a good month that brings us three such excellent novels as Arnold Bennett's "The Roll Call," Hugh Walpole's "The Secret City," and Stephen McKenna's "Midas and Son." Walpole's is a strange, powerful story of Russian life and character ; it is told with a quiet mastery of narrative art that seems almost artless in its realistic simplicity, and subtly interests the reader in three Englishmen and the various members of a Russian family who, through the early days of the Revolution, play out a bizarre tragedy that is not altogether tragic in its issues. "The Roll Call," with its scenes in England and Paris, tells of the progress and rise of George Cannon, a young architect of genius, of his sojourn in the Bohemia of Chelsea, where he loves passionately a charming girl whom he throws over because she will not leave her solitary old father to marry him at once, and of his happy-enough marriage with a girl he does not love so well, and of how the war roused all the idealism that was in him and carried him into the army. It is a delightfully realistic romance and remains so evidently unfinished that one looks hopefully for a sequel. "Midas and Son" is a brilliant satire on the vanity of riches—the man who by desperate slaving becomes a multi-millionaire is stricken helpless with paralysis, and devotes himself wholly to planning a great future for his son, and the son, honourable, likeable, capable, but unstable, thwarts all his schemes and looking for his own way of happiness does not find it. The two love each other, but never understand each other. Before his death, because of his love for him, the father destroys a trust deed and leaves the son in unrestricted possession of his millions, and so precipitates a disaster he would have done anything to avoid. The women of the story are no less admirably drawn than the men. Whichever of last month's novels you may overlook, I would recommend you to read these three.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.—General Literature : "St. George and the Dragon," by John Masefield. 5s. net. (Heinemann.) "The Diggers," by Patrick MacGill. 2s. 6d. net. (Herbert Jenkins.) "One Hundred War Cartoons." 2s. 6d. net. (*London Opinion* Office.) "Uncensored Celebrities," by E. T. Raymond. 10s. 6d. net. (Fisher Unwin.) "History of the United States," by Cecil Chesterton. 6s. net. (Chatto.) "America and Britain," by A. C. McLaughlin. 4s. 6d. net. (Dent.) Poetry : "Poems," First Series, by J. C. Squire. 6s. net. (Martin Secker.) "Rhymes of the Red Ensign," by C. Fox Smith. 5s. net. (Hodder & Stoughton.) "The Quiet Heart," by Agnes Grozier Herbertson. 2s. 6d. net. (Elkin Mathews.) "From the Land of Dreams," by John Todhunter. 4s. 6d. net. (Talbot Press.) Fiction : "The Roll Call," by Arnold Bennett. 6s. 9d. net. (Hutchinson.) "The Secret City," by Hugh Walpole. 7s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.) "Midas and Son" 8s. net. (Methuen.) "Toys of Peace," by H. H. Munro. "Saki." 7s. net. (John Lane.) "The Shadow of the past," by E. F. Mills Young. 6s. net. (Hodder.)

THE OVERSEAS FORUM

Readers are invited to correspond with fellow Members.

The Overseas Forum.

LANDED WITH 3s. IN MY POCKET.—Sixty years ago the land on which Milton now stands was the forest primeval; now, thanks to our old British stock, we have stores, hotels, public buildings, telephones, a butter factory and two cheese factories. The best silicate brick in the world (for haraway steel) comes from here. Our timber goes to all parts of the world. But we want men and plenty of them; we have not a quarter enough for our various industries. We are four miles from the coast. Point Perpendicular is twelve miles away. Behind that is Jervis Bay—a bay which can hold the world's navies. Here is the Naval College, and 100 miles off is Carbira Feb. Capital and Cadets' School, from where some of our boys have been sent to the front. We are all for the Empire here. The Jack is boss.

I landed at Sydney in '68 with 3s. in my pocket, and since then have taken my wife to the dear Old Country. We all say come to this grand undeveloped country, room for millions of Britishers. "COME." Ours is the fairest land on earth. We want population. We can grow anything, every material under the sun is here. Timber the best in the world. From Freemantle to the Port would take a quick steamer, say, ten days to travel, a vastness which the people of England can't conceive. —H. C. Blackburn, Milton, N.S.W., Australia.

LIFE IN TURK'S ISLANDS.—One at home has no idea how wasteful and extravagant the Caicos people are. They go out to their fields in the morning and the first thing they do is to light a fire and put in the ashes about a bushel of potatoes and several dozen ears of green corn. While this is cooking they gather a like quantity, and as soon as the first lot is done the second lot is put to cook. At the end of the day, possibly, they have a bushel of potatoes and a few dozen ears of corn to take home. These they cook before going to sleep. This means that when the last of the crop is gathered, they have eaten all the rest and have marketed practically none.

To take one of these people as a servant I can assure you is an expensive luxury, having tried it. There are a few exceptions to this mode of farming, mostly among those who in some former time have been working around the Panama Canal as labourers. Some of these do very well and bring up to Grand Turk a very creditable lot of produce. We have had a little rain during the past few months and trust we may be able to raise a small quantity of garden truck. Had a few radishes out of my garden this morning for breakfast which were a great treat, having had to exist on rice for months and not the best at that. I often think I shall soon grow feathers, as I have existed on eggs for practically three years.—J. G. Goodwin, Box No. 9, Grand Turk, Turk's and Caicos Islands, B.W.I.

BUSH FIRES.—Our place here is 900 miles from Brisbane, the capital, so we are not exactly in civilisation. The country is very dry, and big bush fires are raging in different parts. Wishing the Club a prosperous future.—R. R. Morton, Albilbah, Isisford, Australia.

The Overseas Forum.

"TO THE EAST OF THE HILL LAND."—Will you kindly note my change of address, and also that the name of the province is not spelt "ShanGtung," but Shantung—only one "g"—"Shan" meaning "mountains" and "tung" commonly taken to mean "east of" and the combination to mean "(The province) to the East of the Hill land," but it is questionable whether the real force is not rather "The Highland province—that to the East" in contrast to the neighbouring province to the West (also hilly) called "Shanhsi." It is a pleasure to know that the Club is flourishing and that it has been prominent in war work. I trust it will go on to even greater things and prepare England to take a sincere part in the League of Nations. It seems to me that Britain's future greatness will be proportionate to the part she plays in that League.—The Rev. W. Grant, Mawson, Anglican Mission, Taianfu, Shantung, China.

HELPING THE CAUSE.—I have had published during the last two months in the Buenos Aires *Herald* and *Standard*, the two leading English newspapers of this country, accounts of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, its aims, the work it has done, the advantage of being a Member, etc., and I hope thereby to let still more of the British community know about it. With every good wish for the realisation of all your ambitions for the Over-Seas Club, and may you celebrate the Club's tenth birthday with a subscribing Membership of 100,000, and that every new Member who joins, joins with the intention of furthering our work.—F. B. Tregarthen, Ingeniero White, F.C.S., South America.

[*There are few more valuable ways of helping on our cause than by seeing that accounts of its developments appear from time to time in the local press.*]

KIND WORDS FROM QUEENSLAND.—The "Overseas" journal is a splendid monthly and is fast gaining in popularity. Each copy is almost better than the last, and my hearty congratulations go out to the Editor and his staff of contributors.—G. Brockwell Gill, Bank Chambers, Brisbane Street, Ipswich, Queensland, Australia.

[*The Staff of "Overseas" much appreciates these kind words, Mr. Gill. The present "Overseas" is nothing in comparison to what they mean it to become.*]

MEMBERS IN SALVADOR.—It is impossible here in Salvador to see the Over-Seas Club Members very often, as they are scattered all round the Republic and travelling here is very difficult, and then again there are so few British subjects. I try to keep in touch with them by correspondence, but of course it is not the same.—John Wright, c/o British Consulate, San Salvador, Central America.

[*Many thanks, Mr. Wright, for all you have done. With your help andthat of our other friends, every Britisher in Salvador should soon be a Member.*]

THE ONLY ENGLISHMAN.—With regard to your kind suggestion that I should become H.C.S. of the Club at Riberalta, I shall be very pleased to accept your nomination. An increase in membership in that district, however, is rather impossible, as I am the only Englishman resident in that remote town. The foreign population consists mainly of Germans and German-Swiss, but a British registered company command a large monopoly in the staple industry—the production of rubber—and there is a very large volume of British trade. Whilst in Para I think I can be of some use in circulating propaganda in that district, and if you will kindly forward me the material, preferably in Spanish, to this Consulate, I shall arrange with the steamship and railway companies on the Upper Amazon for its free transport and proper distribution in the northern

The Overseas Forum

and eastern districts of Bolivia.—E. Lyall, British Consulate, Para, Brazil, South America.

ALWAYS SURE OF A GOOD RECEPTION.—I am at all times trying to get Members for the Club, and there are a good many officers in the Merchant Service that would only be too pleased to join, because in peace time, running down to South America, Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca, we always get a good reception, and a good many officers join the Club down there. I myself joined the one in Bahia Blanca. Since 1914 we have been running to the U.S.A. and Canada. Now, of course, we shall no doubt get back to our old trades, and I may say that we are not sorry. Wishing you every success in the good work of the Club, and hoping to hear from you again at your earliest convenience.—R. P. Aitchison, s.s. *Glastonbury*, c/o Booth Line, Le Havre, France.

[Our aim should be every officer and man in the Merchant Service a Member of the Over-Seas Club.]

MONTEVIDEO NOT IN CHILE.—In the magazine for September I notice in "News from Headquarters" an account of the dinner we held on Empire Day. The account is headed "Montevideo, Chile." In view of the large circulation of "Overseas" I trust that the mistake will be corrected, as Montevideo is the capital of Uruguay, and not of Chile.—C. W. Downer, The British Bank of South America, Montevideo, Uruguay, South America.

[I apologise—let us put it down to the printer. The editorial staff of "Overseas" fully realise that Montevideo is a thousand or so miles from Chile, and say nothing of the intervening Andes.]

NO BRANCH AT SINGAPORE.—There is no branch of the Club here, and the enclosed cutting will show you that I have started an effort to establish one.—Campbell Henderson, c/o Raffles Hotel, Singapore, S.S.

THE VICTORY TOURNAMENT OF ROSES, PASADENA, S. CALIFORNIA.—The Fourteth Annual Tournament of Roses was held on the usual day, 1st January. On this occasion it was named the Victory Tournament and was notable for the artistic nature of the entries, practically all of them carrying out the representation of a victorious peace, bringing to an end over four years of war, and a promise of prosperity and harmony for the world at large. Crowds came to Pasadena from Los Angeles and other surrounding towns to witness the tournament. The attendance was estimated at 250,000 persons. Great enthusiasm marked the welcome given to the parade, with frequent bursts of applause as the entries passed along the route. Flowers were abundant and unusually beautiful, notwithstand-

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jones and a Group of Y.M.C.A. Enthusiasts in Hopedale, Labrador

ing the fact that January is mid-winter in this part of the globe. Thousands upon thousands of roses, carnations, and even rare orchids were used in the decoration of the various entries. Flags were abundant, not only in the parade itself, but everywhere up and down the streets along the route of the procession. The "Welcome Home" banners, which spoke Pasadena's greeting to her returning fighting men, were made the centre of display. Ten bands enlivened the proceedings with stirring music, preference being given to patriotic airs. I am sending a few snaps of the entries which I took for our "Overseas" magazine, with the hope that they may prove interesting (see photos facing p. 53). —J. Mackay, Santa Barbara.

EUSTASIUS, DUTCH WEST INDIES.—I am an Englishman born and reared in London and sent out to these islands by the Wesleyan Methodist Mission House, 24, Bishopsgate. But for the War and the regulations respecting the travelling of women and children, my wife and I would now have been in the Homeland on furlough. I am also the visiting minister to St. Barths, a lonely French island. I can always give away there French literature. It is wonderful how strong is the appeal for something to read. And the propaganda *is* needed, that I know full well.—Rev. M. L. Foylle, The Wesleyan Methodist Church, St. Eustasius, Dutch West Indies.

[*St. Bartholomew is a dependency of Guadeloupe. Its eight square miles are very mountainous. The island was occupied by the French in 1635, ceded to Sweden in 1813, and restored to France in 1816.*]

THE DAY.

At last, the Day ! Flags fly, flames flare, I hear
The varied sounds of triumph burst and die—
Bells, trumpets, whistles, music, cheer on cheer—
Fill the whole world and echo to the sky.
I cannot join the hearty revelry
Though thankful in my soul for end of strife ;
Through misty eyes in Flanders' fields I see
Two crosses white, and each one means—a life.
Does one in all that cheering crowd to-night
Know aught of what he shouts in open street ?
Dear Dead ! You know that he who wins a fight
Takes victory as quietly as defeat.

LILY FOSBERY, West Summerland, B.C., Canada.

COLOURS OF THE UNION JACK.—I have been asked the meaning of the colours of the Union Jack. It never occurred to me before that any special meaning was conveyed and I have never seen the subject mentioned. The man who asks me suggests : Red, the blood of a vigorous race. White, purity of intent. Blue, the canopy of heaven spread over us. I imagine this is quite a fanciful meaning, but there may be something in it. Can you explain ?—The Rev. N. C. Logan, The Vicarage, New Hanover Hall, New Hanover, Natal, South Africa.

[*In the heraldic and traditional interpretations of colours, red indicates courage ; white, purity ; and blue, truth.*

"*Red, white and blue,*
Brave, pure and true."—*Editor.*]

FROM ST. KITTS.—These islands are little known to Members in other parts of the Empire, it would be a good idea if advertisements of them could be inserted in "Overseas." I have had several letters from Members in London, New Zealand, Canada and other places, asking me about St. Kitts, and requesting me to send them stamps. This is evidence

The Overseas Forum.

that advertisements from these islands would be appreciated.—John K. French, P.O.B. No. 69, Basseterre, St. Kitts, British West Indies.

NEAREST EUROPEAN FORTY-SEVEN MILES.—The War has taken so many men, both Government servants and planters, that at the present moment there are only two European Government servants in the district and only four planters, of whom I am one, natives and burghers having replaced those who have left. The few Members of the Club that remain live so far apart that they rarely meet more often than once every three months or so, and can consequently only act as individuals. My nearest neighbour is twenty-two miles away, the next thirty miles, and, with the exception of these, I have no European neighbours nearer than forty-seven miles off, so you may imagine that opportunities for concerted action are few and far between.—T. Stanley Green, Tirrukovil Estate, Akkaraipattu, E. P., Ceylon.

[*I often wonder who is our loneliest reader. Will those who think they are write to us telling about their lives, for publication in "Overseas"?*]

EMIGRATION FOR WOMEN WAR WORKERS. — The magazine "Overseas" is so good now. I love the coloured frontispieces, they make me long more than ever to see England before I die. I am abundantly occupied in my own home, of course. You can't imagine how inadequate Kaffir servants are and what a lot of things are left for one to do oneself. I think nearly every woman in this place who has a home and family to care for finds herself very much restricted in outside work, but I suffer more than a good many because I have such a big young family—six. The idea of the Babies of the Empire is splendid and must appeal to everybody, and I don't see why we should not work for it here. I will do my best. Another matter which I have been asked to take up is that of Immigration of Women who have been doing War work and do not wish to return to their pre-War existence. I expect you deal with that sort of committee too, do you not?—Mrs. A. E. Leary, The Residency, Kroonstad, O.F.S., South Africa.

E. W.

[*We are hoping to develop an Employment Bureau for our women Members anxious to try their fortune overseas on the lines of that already in existence for our men Members and discharged soldiers.*]

Mr. H. Reed, H.C.S. at Uitenhage, and Curator of the Magenin Park, where this photograph was taken, is the figure on the right. Note the O.S. Badge in his coat.

The Overseas Trade Bureau aims at being of use to Members. Genuine Trade enquiries are welcomed and suggestions invited. Members seeking markets for their goods have the free use of our pages. The object of the Overseas Trade Bureau is to develop British Empire Trade. We hope our readers will send in Trade hints and tell us of local opportunities.—Editor.]

Overseas Trade Bureau.

COFFEE-PULPER AND MOWING MACHINE.—"I should be very much obliged if you could help me to get a good coffee-pulper and a strong mowing machine (for one man). It is very difficult to get anything good out here now and we have to pay a most exorbitant price for everything. We are in the wilds and can get nothing mended without having it carried 200 miles into Uganda, so it is important that the machinery should be simple and easily adjusted. Twenty pounds would be the most I could pay for a pulper. I want one for an estate of 40 to 50 acres. Could you let me know at the same time what the carriage of each would come to as far as Kampala, Uganda? There are several other members in Toro who are waiting to see whether the Club can help in this matter, for we are all suffering from the unreliable and war-profiteering companies out here."—Enquiry 640, Uganda, Central Africa.

Messrs. John Gordon & Co., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, London, E.C., wrote to our member with regard to the coffee pulping machine. The nearest size of machine they have to £20 is their "La Colombia" pulper, and they forwarded photographs of two different types costing £10, packed and delivered f.o.b. London. The charges, insurance and freight on this machine as far as Kilindini, would amount to about £2. They have no information as to the present rates from the coast to Kampala, but before the War they were 3s. 3d. per 100 lbs. The machine weighs about 150 lbs. when packed, so the cost would have been 5s., but the present rates are about double this amount.

Messrs. Wm. McKinnon & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland, forwarded a price list, with illustrations, of Shank's land mowers, and gave details as to cost of delivery, etc.

OPPORTUNITIES IN BAGHDAD. "I am desirous of commencing business here on my own account, and I shall be obliged if you can put me in touch with any good business house willing to do trade in this country. I wish to become agent. I may say that there is every prospect of doing large business here, the country is practically denuded of all commodities, and there is sure to be a great demand for all goods now that the War is over."—Enquiry 642, Baghdad.

The following firms are writing to our member direct as they feel that there is good business to be done, and wish to get British goods well represented:—H. Gordon, Ltd., India Rubber Mfrs., 8a, City Road, Finsbury Square, E.C.; Hudson & Co., 129, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham; Faudels, Ltd., 36—40, Newgate Street, London, E.C. 1; Barthes-Roberts, Ltd., Cork Merchants, 3—7, Leman Street, London, E. 1. Other firms have also been approached.

OVERSEAS

Overseas Trade Bureau.

SANDY DEPOSIT IN BRAZIL.—"I enclose herewith a sample of sandy deposit found in Brazil, and would esteem it a great favour if you could arrange for same to be analysed. Should the sample prove a marketable article I would further trespass on your goodness and request that analysis be forwarded to likely commercial houses for quotations. I leave the matter in your hands, confident that if the business is of importance you will do your utmost to secure the trade for British hands."—Enquiry 643, South America.

We submitted the sample in question to be analysed, but our expert informed us that the material is of no value. It is composed of bronze-coloured scales of mica, with small amounts of other minerals present, including quartz, hornblende, zircon, and epidote. Under the circumstances we did not go to the expense of having a complete analysis made.

THE CYPRUS MARKET.—"Could you give me the names of some British manufacturers of the following goods :—Cutlery, watches, underwear, woollen goods, cotton goods ?"—Enquiry 644, Cyprus.

We forwarded our member the following names :—Cutlery : *John Milner & Co., Orient Works, 36, Matilda Street, Sheffield ; H. Robinson & Co., Canton Works, Young Street, Sheffield ; C. H. Hattersley, 13 & 19, Matilda Street, Sheffield.* Watches : *S. Smith & Sons, Ltd., 6, Grand Hotel Bldgs., Trafalgar Square, W.C. ; George Attenborough & Sons, 193, Fleet Street, E.C.* Underwear : *Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Leicester ; Aertex Cellular Clothing Co., 72/73, Fore Street, E.C. ; B. G. Sudell & Co., 17, Market Place, W.* Woollen goods : *James Hymans, 24, Bolton Road, Bradford ; Tootal, Broadhurst Lee & Co., Manchester ; G. C. Jones, Cliffe Mills, Hatford Street, Leicester.* Cotton goods : *Berry & Fletcher, Ltd., Airedale Shed, Silsden, via Keighley ; Glazebrook, Steel & Co., Ltd., 8, Chepstow Street, Manchester ; Rose Hewitt & Sons, Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*

CUTLERY FOR CUBA.—"I would be pleased to hear from a Sheffield house—makers of cutlery—that wishes to undertake cash trade with Cuba. I am prepared when I arrive in England in the spring to select a full line of samples and pay for them, and order in quantities on my return. I wish to be sole agent."—Enquiry 641, Cuba.

Messrs. John Milner & Co., Orient Works, 36, Matilda Street, Sheffield, are ready to show our member a selection of their goods in the spring, and hope to come to some arrangement with him.

IMPORTING AND EXPORTING BUSINESS.—"I am anxious to get into touch with fellow Members all over the world who are interested in the importing and exporting business and looking for a representative over here. Since receiving my discharge from C.F.A., C.E.F., owing to loss of sight of right eye, I have made several connections with fellow Members, and ultimately expect to develop them into mutually profitable affairs, but would very much like to hear from commission merchants in China, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc., who might be interested in this market."—E. J. McCluskie, 874, Broadway (Room 906), New York City, U.S.A.

PHARMACEUTICAL FIRMS.—"Would you put me in touch with a manufacturing firm of pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs, which is willing to extend the business into this market ?"—Enquiry 649, Malta.

The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 22/30, Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, sent a copy of the latest edition of their price list. At the moment, however, they have sufficient orders in hand to occupy them for the next two months, and asked our Member to anticipate their requirements, as far as possible, so as to avoid disappointment through possible delay.

SWISS WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.—"An Englishman living in the centre of the watchmaking industry of Switzerland would like to open business relations with fellow countrymen in all parts of the world. Correspondence invited. For large or small quantities of every description of watch, jewellery, enamelling, or enamelled gold and silver articles."—Enquiry 645, Switzerland.

MACHINERY FOR MINERAL WATERS.—"Could you put me in touch with the manufacturers of a light portable machine for the making of mineral drinks such as lemonade, ginger ale, pineapple champagne, etc. ?" Enquiry 646, Accra, Gold Coast, Africa.

Messrs. Aerators, Ltd., Prana Sparklet Works, Upper Edmonton, N. 18, sent particulars of their syphon charger apparatus which they think would meet the requirements, as being light and portable and capable of producing aerated water to any reasonable extent according to the number of syphons used. The initial cost of the charging apparatus is £3 3s., and of the syphons (of which six, twelve or more could be supplied with the charger) 5s. each.

PRESERVATION OF BANANAS.—"I am anxious to get particulars with regard to the preservation of bananas in the form of flour."—Enquiry 647, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

The methods of drying bananas and of preparing banana flour and meal are described in the under-mentioned books: "The Banana: its Cultivation, Distribution, and Commercial Uses," by William Fawcett. London, Messrs. Duckworth & Co., price, 7s. 6d. "Le Bananier," by Paul Hubert. Paris, 1907: Dunod et Pinat, 49, Quai des Grands Augustins, price, 5 francs. These books can be consulted in the library of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—"We are interested in the possibilities of trade in the Dutch East Indies and particularly in connection with the general produce of the islands. We should be glad of any information that you can give us that would assist us in establishing connections for this business."—Enquiry 634, Eastcheap, E.C.

We put our enquirer into touch with Mr. C. Pownall, of Bangjoewangi, Java, who is willing to give information to assist British manufacturers desirous of extending their trade to the Dutch East Indies.

WASTE TIN AND PAPER.—"Could you let me have the names and addresses of waste tin and paper firms ?"—Enquiry 651, Scotland.

We forwarded our member the following names:—Waste Paper: *British and Allied Waste Paper Co., 108, Stockwell Road, S.W. 9; Phillips Mills Co., Bridge Wharf, Battersea, S.W. 11.* Tin, Metals, Etc.: *Hargrave, Ltd., 30/36, White Horse Street, Stepney, E. 1; Waste Tin and Metal Co., Ltd., Halling Wharf, Chanelsea Road, E. 15; F. J. Church & Sons, London Wharf, Pritchards Road, E. 2.*

SHIPPING AGENT.—"I wish to act as shipping agent in New York for British firms in all parts of the world, especially in the hardware line."—Enquiry 652, London, W. 1.

IMPORTATION OF SKINS.—"I would esteem it a favour if you could give me some information regarding taking to England skins, tanned or cured. I have a few only for my personal use, which I intend taking to England in the near future, and should like to know whether a permit is necessary or not."—Enquiry 653, Chile, South America.

The importation into this country of skins raw or dressed is not prohibited. Tanned skins are prohibited, except those of sheep and goats, for the admission of which the Customs authorities hold a general licence available to July 1st next.

Overseas Employment and Information Bureau

[The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League merely acts as a medium of introduction, and cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of any of the personal announcements published.—Editor.]

Overseas Employment and Information Bureau.

PLANTATION.—Ex-Officer is very anxious to obtain appointment, either plantation or estate work. Has had 4½ years' experience as manager to lime, cocoa and rubber estates in B.W.I. Is willing to go anywhere, but would prefer India. Age 26. Slight French and Spanish and Dominican. Active and is capable of taking control of men.—*E. B. 550, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

ARGENTINA.—Position required by ex-officer in Spanish America. Would prefer work on the clerical staff of an engineering or manufacturing firm. Has had four years' experience in the Argentine with sugar estannias, as mechanical engineer, and in charge of stores, and prior to that has had experience in engineering firms in England. Age 32. Single. Can speak Spanish. Capable and energetic.—*E. B. 551, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

CONSTRUCTION WORK ON PLANTATION OR ESTATE.—Officer (27), University man with seven years' experience in structural engineering and building work, is anxious to obtain congenial appointment either on estate or construction work on tea or sugar plantation. Would prefer Rhodesia or Ceylon, otherwise British Columbia, Australia or Tasmania. Has taken course of training at S.E.A. College in Agriculture. —*E. B. 552, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

PLANTATION ESTATE OR TRADING.—Post desired by ex-service man—to comprise the management of labour. Has had 6½ years with firms of agricultural auctioneers and valuers, also has been a year in Jamaica and B.W.I., planting and cattle ranching. Small capital, and willing to go to any country. Well educated, can ride and shoot and has a good knowledge of French and Spanish. Age 31.—*E. B. 555, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

SECRETARY, FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.—Translator or any position in the clerical line. Thirty years' experience in France. Wishes to obtain appointment France, Belgium or Switzerland or Italy. Capital £1,500. Age 59. Strong constitution, energetic and vigorous.—*E. B. 504, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—Manufacturer's agent, importer. Vast travelling experience abroad. Can speak French, German, Dutch and Flemish. Well educated. Willing to go to France or Belgium. Age 48. Married.—*E. B. 507, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

PLANTATION WORK.—Coffee, rubber or tea plantation. Outdoor work in Africa, Canada, Australia or America. Well educated, young and healthy, and is willing to start as a pupil. Single.—*E. B. 502, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

OFFICER shortly to be discharged wishes to obtain a position as overseer, manager, correspondent or organiser. Ceylon, Straits Settlement or Pacific area. Thoroughly salted to the tropics. Well educated,

can speak French, Malay or Siamese. Understands accountancy, shorthand-typewriting, office routine. Initiative, energy and used to command of men.—*E. B. 510, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

PLANTATION WORK.—On rubber or tea plantation—preferably in India, Malay States or Pacific area. Outdoor work. Public school education. Knowledge of French and German. Young and healthy. Single.—*E. B. 501, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

WIRELESS OPERATOR.—Long experience. British and American first class licences. Age 33. Formerly post office. Good education. Electrician, photographer, and knowledge of French. Is anxious to obtain permanent position abroad. At present in the Army awaiting discharge—came from overseas to serve—does not wish to return to sea life. Wireless not absolutely essential if services could be utilised otherwise.—*E. B. 553, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

ARMY OFFICER (27).—At present in Indian Army, wishes to obtain post abroad, preferably tea, coffee or rubber planting. No previous experience, but willing to learn.—*E. B. 439, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young discharged soldier is anxious to go abroad in any capacity. Energetic. Understands book-keeping and accountancy. Single. Age 24.—*E. B. 288, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICER desires a shore appointment abroad in any part of the world, as overseer, planter, or in any capacity. Age 30. Single. Has been thirteen years at sea and four years in Mesopotamia. Came home to join Navy, now serving as Officer awaiting demobilisation. Thoroughly acclimatised to hot climates.—*E. B. 554, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

RUBBER OR TEA PLANTATION.—Ex-officer (24) wishes to hear of any likely opening offering scope to any one with initiative and ability. Has had no previous experience and is prepared to take appointment in any capacity with prospects.—*E. B. 441, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—Appointment desired by ex-officer. Is thoroughly conversant with railway traffic and operation. Passed Higher Standard Examination of Criminal Law in Mysore State Police. Would prefer Canada, New Zealand or Algiers. Capable of handling labour, especially Indian or coloured labour. Speaks French fluently and understands Hindustani. Age 29.—*E. B. B. 444, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

ELECTRICIAN desires post. Many years' experience in electrical work in California and East Africa. Fluent French. Is anxious to obtain post in West or East Africa. Age 46.—*E B. 478, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

ASSISTANT OR OUTDOOR REPRESENTATIVE.—A discharged soldier wishes to act as outdoor representative in a grocery and provision trade, willing to go to Australia or New Zealand. He has had eight years' experience. Age 25. Married.—*E. B. 515, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

SECRETARY desires post, Ceylon for preference. Has had experience in London bank as clerk. Age 19. Can speak French and was educated at the University School, Hastings.—*E. B. 516, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

CLERICAL POSITION OF TRUST ON FARM.—Position desired by ex-service man as clerk on a farm, and also to look after hunters. Has had experience as clerk and time-keeper. Age 28. Can speak French and Arabic. Would prefer to remain in England, but willing to go to Egypt or Palestine.—*E. B. 517, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

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OVERSEAS

Overseas Employment and Information Bureau.

SECRETARIAL OR FINANCIAL. Position desired in Canada (Ontario Province preferred), has had four years' experience in Lloyds' Bank prior to joining the Army. Age 26. Married. Educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. Knowledge of French.—*E. B. 518, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

CARETAKER OR INSURANCE AGENT, desires position in Antipodes (New Zealand for preference). Age 40. Married, two children. Can speak Asiatic.—*E. B. 519, Over-Seas Club.*

BOATMAN, HOTEL WORK, STOREKEEPER. A discharged soldier (age 34) desires position in general estate work. Has had previous experience in the above capacities. Capital of £30, and is willing to go to Africa, India, Egypt, Malta or France. Married. *E. B. 520, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

INDOOR SERVANT OR BARMAN. Position desired by ex-service man in Vancouver or U.S. Age 37. Single. Has had previous experience as gentleman's servant and can drive horses. *E. B. 521, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

FOREMAN ENGINEER.—Engineer, discharged soldier, fourteen years' practical experience, with initiative, trained at University Engineering College, London (four years), experienced in production of aircraft, ordnance and tools, requires position as foreman engineer, assistant manager, or chief inspector of works. Strict disciplinarian and good progress man.—*E. B. 335, Over-Seas Club.*

EX-OFFICER would be glad to hear of suitable opening where previous experience would be useful. Prior to the war was sheep and cattle farming in New Zealand. Employed Maoris in large numbers for four years doing contract work. Would be prepared to accept any administrative work requiring experience in detailed administration or would take up work of overseer on rubber or coffee plantation. Willing to go anywhere. Excellent reference. *E. B. 530, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

ACCOUNTANT with experience desires post abroad. Preferably in the East India, China, Japan or Australia. Understands French and Malay languages. Age 36. Married. *E. B. 533, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—Appointment desired on executive staff. Fully qualified, with fifteen years' experience. Knowledge of Spanish. Accountant and cashier. Would prefer Canada, U.S.A., Vancouver or California. Age 38. Married.—*E. B. 537, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

TEA OR RUBBER ESTATE. Ex-officer desires to obtain congenial appointment in India, Ceylon or Straits Settlements. Thoroughly reliable and has previous experience as assistant in tea planting company. Good sportsman, can ride and cycle. Can speak Tamil and a little Sinhalese and Portuguese. Age 32. Single. Can be repatriated to Ceylon.—*E. B. 556, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER OR PRIVATE SECRETARY. Post desired by ex-service man. Is willing to go to the Colonies, Asia, Africa and America. Wireless operator. Single (24 years of age). Well educated, can speak French and understands motor cycling. *E. B. 557, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT desires to obtain position with firm as accountant. Would be prepared to enter into partnership. America or Canada preferred. Thoroughly experienced. At present in practice as professional accountant. Age 33. Married.—*E. B. 475, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

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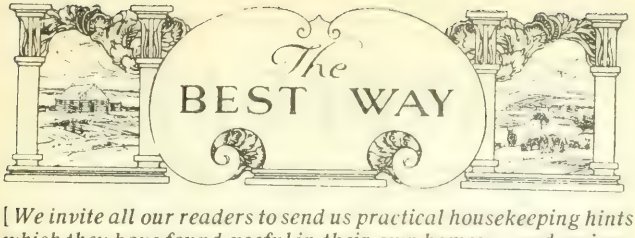

[We invite all our readers to send us practical housekeeping hints which they have found useful in their own homes—good recipes, health hints, suggestions for the garden, advice for the farm; in fact, any and every bit of information which will be of use to fellow Members. The sender of each "Best Way" hint for this section may nominate any friend to receive "Overseas" free of charge for six months.—Editor.]

SIMPLE LOTION FOR THE HANDS. ½ oz. tincture of benzoin (simple), 1 oz. glycerine, 8 oz. distilled water (rain water will do). Shake well together in a bottle. A little of this lotion rubbed well into the hands after they have been washed and dried will keep the skin in perfect condition, in spite of the roughest household work.—Mrs. Hooley, Millarville, Alberta. **The Best Way.**

BROKEN CHINA. Broken china may be mended in the following manner. Mix a teaspoonful of alum and a tablespoontul of water and place it in a saucer in a hot oven until dissolved and quite transparent. Wash the broken pieces in hot water and, while warm, coat the broken edges thinly and quickly, as it sticks instantly. China thus mended will bear hot water and ordinary usage.—Hugh Kinnaird, c/o Hon. Beetman Winthrop, Groton Farm, Westbury, New York, U.S.A.

TO CLEAN PAINTED AND ENAMELLED BATHS. If soft soap and paraffin is used, the labour of cleaning is very much lessened. If very greasy and dirty, add a little powdered bath-brick, not forgetting to wash the bath well afterwards. If a tin kettle or tea-pot is discoloured on the inside, boil it in a strong solution of borax.

TO REMOVE IRON-RUST. A good way to remove iron-rust is to cover the article with lemon juice and salt, then put it in the sun. Another method is to make a paste of cream of tartar and water, cover the spot, and let it dry in the sun.

DATE PUDDING. Here is a recipe for a date pudding: Mix 3 tablespoons of cornstarch with ¼ cup of milk. Heat 1¾ cups of milk in a double saucepan and to it add the mixed cornstarch, 12 seeded dates cut up small, ½ cup of can syrup, ½ teaspoontul of salt, and stir until thick, cover and cook for twenty minutes. Add 1 teaspoonful of vanilla and pour into a dish to cool. If preferred, prunes may be used instead of dates.

A BATH OF PARAFFIN before sowing peas makes them unpalatable to birds.

A FRENCH METHOD OF MAKING A GOOD LASTING FIRE FROM A SHOVELFUL OF COAL. First, having cleared your grate, put on a lot of very small coke, followed by a dustpanful of small, but not dusty coal; then a handful of paper, above that a little wood, and right on top a few small pieces of coal. Take a taper and light the fire from the top (that is the whole secret), and it will burn for a very long time without replenishing.

CARDBOARD
AFTER THE WAR.

The uses to which Cardboard was put before the War were numerous and varied, but the recent crisis has greatly extended its usefulness.

Thousands of tons of metal have been saved by its substitution, and it has also replaced glass, earthenware and timber for certain purposes.

This means that as soon as the stream of business resumes its normal channel the demand for Board will be greater than in pre-war times, and the opportunities of the Board-using industries should be greatly increased.

The Thames Mills, Purfleet, have been and are devoted entirely to Board Manufacture, and having a capacity of a thousand tons a week—to such a Mill you will naturally turn for your supplies.

THAMES PAPER Co. LTD.

THAMES MILLS

PURFLEET, ENGLAND.

The Best Way.

SHINY SKIRTS.—To clean and remove shininess from black or navy blue serge, etc., buy 3d. worth of soap bark (bois de Panama) at a chemist's, place in a saucepan, breaking the bark, if necessary. Pour over it 1½ breakfastcupfuls of boiling water and simmer for ten minutes. Strain. When lukewarm, place the garment on a skirt board, dip a nail brush into the liquid and brush all over. It will form a white lather which quickly evaporates. Hang the garment in a draught or airy cupboard to dry, and when nearly so, iron on the wrong side. If there is a seam or a hem the garment should be allowed to get quite dry and be ironed on the right side as described above. Some materials do not even require ironing.—Mrs. M. Newbold, The Mill House, Wraysbury, Bucks, England.

FROSTED POTATOES.—Potatoes which have that unpleasant sweet taste, as the result of being frosted, may be rendered quite palatable if dropped into fast-boiling water when being cooked. They should be dropped into the boiling water one or two at a time so as not to take the water off the boil.

TO CLEAN STEEL THAT HAS RUSTED. The best way to clean rusted steel is to sprinkle fine emery paper with paraffin. Do not rub up and down and then across and across, or it will looked scratched. Rub it one way or the other all the time.

AN INEXPENSIVE FURNITURE POLISH.—Mix thoroughly together in a bottle ¼ pint of boiled linseed oil and 1 tablespoonful of vinegar.

TO BOIL A CRACKED EGG.—Wrap it in a piece of tissue paper and the inside will not boil out.

SPONGES. Sponges should be washed in warm water in which a small quantity of tartaric acid is dissolved. This will keep them soft and a good colour.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Accuracy in weighing and measuring ingredients is essential if successful dishes are to be turned out. The following should be useful to would-be cooks : 1 breakfast-cup equals ½ pint ; 1 tumblerful equals ½ pint ; an ordinary brown cream jug equals 1 gill (¼ pint) ; 1 tablespoon equals 1 ounce, a dessert spoon ½ ounce, and 1 teaspoon ¼ ounce.

JAPANNED TRAYS. Japanned trays should be cleaned by washing with a cloth wrung out of lukewarm water, and just a little soap, should be used, too. Afterwards the trays should be rinsed with cold water, well dried and polished with a leather.

COLD, LEFT-OVER RICE may be used in making a delicious Poor Man's Pudding. Mix 1 pint of cold boiled rice with 1½ pints of hot milk. Add ¼ cupful of molasses, ¼ cupful of raisins, 1 tablespoonful of margarine, 1 teaspoonful of salt, and ½ teaspoonful of nutmeg. Pour into a greased pudding dish and bake slowly about one hour. Stir once or twice during the first half-hour.

APPLE PARINGS.— In these days of fruit scarcity, the following should be a useful hint : Apple parings should be saved, stewed to a pulp, strained and added to the cooked apples.

EMERGENCY BOOT POLISH.—When there is no boot polish in the house lemon juice makes an excellent substitute ; rub a few drops briskly on black or brown leather boots and they will have a brilliant polish.

DRYING COLOURED MATERIALS.—Never dry coloured materials in the sun, it will help to fade them. It is also better to wash them in lukewarm water.

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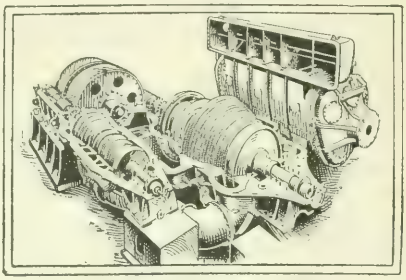

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Ipswich.		Weybridge.

Members' Exchange

Members' Exchange.

MRS. V. SELLWOOD, 9, Grove Road, Hoylake, Cheshire.—"I should very much like to exchange letters or postcards with Members in France, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa of either sex."

Mr. H. Warner, 74, Richford Street, London, W. 6, thanks his numerous correspondents from Overseas for their letters, but regrets that, owing to their number and his pressure of business, he cannot answer them personally or accede to the requests for copies of the photographs."

P. Aldrich, Esq., 36, Stanley Road, New Southgate, N. 11. "I beg to state that I am open to purchase by weight used postage stamps on paper of foreign countries."

F. S. Muscat, Esq., 21, Sda. P. Pio V., Silema, Malta.—"I am a keen stamp collector and would like to receive stamps on approval from all parts of the world. Basis, Yevert, Gibbons, etc."

Miss M. Hinds, Nooitgedacht, P.O. Hekpoort, Dist. Krugersdorf, Transvaal, S. Africa. "If any Member of the Club could supply me with Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of "Overseas" I should be very grateful, as I have mislaid my copies. I have duplicates of Nos. 9 and 20, and should be glad to send them to any Members requiring them."

Sgt. A. Gardner, Depot 1st K.A.R., Zomba, Nyasaland, South Africa. "I should like to receive stamps from all parts of the world, as my special hobby is philately."

No. 703,777, Pte. C. S. Fairbanks, c/o Canadian Record Office, London, England, would be pleased to exchange letters, views or stamps with any one in the Colonies or a foreign country."

Master Jack Clayton, Briar House, Twickenham, Mddx., England, "would like to receive stamps from all parts of the world to add to his collection."

H. Playfair, Esq., P.O. Box 128, Yokohama, Japan. "I wish to say that with forty-five years of Far Eastern experience to fall back on, I shall be glad to carry out the spirit of the 'Objects of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League,' should any Members desire reliable information regarding anything in this or any other Far Eastern country."

F. Farrell, 1, Signall Street, Cape Town, South Africa. "I would like to exchange post-cards and correspond with fellow Members."

J. W. Dickinson, Box 366, Duncan, B.C., Canada. "I shall be glad to receive stamps to help along the collection of my youngest son."

Miss L. Young, Chateau de S. Sandoux, Puy de Dome, France. "I would like to receive stamps from all parts of the world to add to my pupils' collection."

W. T. Wickham, General Store and Post Office, East Robson, B.C., Canada. "Can any Member help me to trace the address of my sister, Mrs. A. Grunebaum, last address from the Argentine Republic. My sister is English, but married a German. She has travelled a great deal. I have not heard from her for about five years."

Capt. W. Kilroy Harris, D.S.O., M.C., c/o Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C., wishes to exchange Australian photos and stamps for photos from any part of the world. Capt. Harris would also be very grateful for illustrated papers from British possessions for use in Royal Naval Division Library at Aldershot.

The three mascots of "Delectaland"—where Pure Foods come from—Little Miss Vi for Vi-Cocoa, "Kewpie" for Freemans Food Products, and Boy-Sel-e-a for Boisseliers and Delecta Chocolates and Bon Bons.

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Advertiser's Announcement.

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED.

Head Office:—54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - £20,000,000. ISSUED CAPITAL - - £14,137,332.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1918. Cr.

LIABILITIES	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Current, Deposit and other Accounts (including balance of Profit and Loss)		239,660,040 15 11
Acceptances and Endorsements for account of Customers ..		4,211,795 13 3
Capital, viz.:—		
474,861 A Shares of £4 each, fully paid .. £1,899,444 0 0		
5,390,000 B Shares of £2 each, £1 paid	5,390,000 0 0	
	7,289,444 0 0	
Reserve Fund	6,000,000 0 0	
Instalments received in respect of the new issue of 364,472 A Shares of £4 each (including Premium)	871,299 10 0	
	£258,032,579 19 2	

ASSETS	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash in hand, and with the Bank of England		43,922,370 14 11
Money at Call and Short Notice ..		21,325,154 0 0
Balances with other British Banks and Cheques in course of collection		7,897,520 14 2
Bills Discounted		47,442,254 2 0
INVESTMENTS :—		
(Including £736,934 6 7 Securities lodged for County and other Public Accounts)		
War Loan and other Stocks of, or Guaranteed by, the British Government		40,792,175 10 0
Indian and Colonial Government, Bank of England, Metropolitan and British Corporation Stocks		6,175,749 10 2
British Railway Stocks and other Investments		3,592,062 11 7
Advances to Customers and other Accounts		78,854,583 5 7
Liability for Acceptances and Endorsements (per contra) ..		4,211,795 13 3
Bank Premises and adjoining Properties		3,818,913 17 6
		£258,032,579 19 2

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1918. Cr.

(Including figures of the London Provincial & South Western Bank Limited.)

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Salaries and other Expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Directors' Remuneration, Staff Bonus, and Income Tax	2,924,105 14 7		By Profit unappropriated on 1st January, 1918	186,373 7 3	
,, Reserve Fund	800,000 0 0		Do. London Provincial & South Western Bank Limited ..	107,739 6 6	
,, Reduction of Premises and payment for Buildings ..	100,000 0 0				294,112 13 9
,, Reserve for Staff Pensions ..	50,000 0 0				
Interim Dividend, *less Income Tax*	264,242 5 5		.. Gross Profit, full provision having been made for Rebate and for Bad and Doubtful Debts		4,712,803 0 0
Ditto, London Provincial & South Western Bank Limited	146,359 7 6				
,, Final Dividend, *less Income Tax*	443,780 10 10				
,, Balance, being Undivided Profit, carried forward to next year	278,427 15 7				
	£5,006,915 13 11				£5,006,915 13 11

F. C. GOODENOUGH, Chairman.
HERBERT HAMBLING, Deputy Chairman.
EDMUND H. PARKER, Vice-Chairman.

W. LAVILL TUKE, W. CARRUTHERS, } General Managers.

E. E. WILSON, S. J. RANDLE, } Chief Accountants.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the balances on the Books at the Head Office, and with the details Returns from the Branches. We have verified the Cash at the Head Office and at the Bank of England, and the Investments of the Bank, as well as those held against Money at Call and Short Notice, and having obtained all the information an explanations we have required, we are of opinion that the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true an correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us an as shown by the Books and Returns of the Company.

LONDON, 16th January, 1919.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., KEMP, SONS, SUNDELL & CO., } Auditors.

Advertiser's Announcement.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

54th ANNUAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES 30th November, 1918.

Capital Stock		$5,000,000.00
Rest Account	$3,600,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	126,298.90	
	$3,726,298.90	
Unclaimed Dividends	10,261.43	
Dividend No. 127, payable 2nd December, 1918	112,500.00	
		$3,849,060.33
		$8,849,060.33
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$12,134,649.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	58,805,207.86	
Deposits bearing interest	68,437,490.47	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	424,601.94	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1 751,177.75	
		$141,553,127.02
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		2,706,467.0
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		72,797.1
		$153,181,451.52

ASSETS 30th November, 1918.

Gold and Silver Coin	$ 940,446.58	
Dominion Government Notes	15,113,307.00	
		$16,053,753.58
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		260,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		7,800,000.00
Notes of other Banks		763,793.00
Cheques on other Banks		3,817,39[illegible].16
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		92,051.67
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		2,933,356.72
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		12,527 937.82
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian		15,720,338.76
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		2,501,824.71
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		6,508,728.64
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada		3,389,150.00
		$72,368,327.06
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		$74,021,028.40
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)		1,944,112.28
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		268,152.80
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		141,656.39
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for		327,941.58
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		1,237,606.70
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		2,706,467.06
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		166,159.25
		$153,181,451.52

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

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LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Authorised Capital - £41,450,000 . 0 . 0 **Subscribed Capital - £34,428,948 . 0 . 0**
Paid-up Capital - - £7,172,697 . 10 . 0 **Reserve Fund - - £7,172,697 . 10 . 0**

DIRECTORS:

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman and Managing Director.*
WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., London, ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq., London, *Deputy Chairmen.*

THE RIGHT HON. LORD AIREDALE, Leeds.
SIR PERCY ELLY BATES, Bart., Liverpool.
ROBERT CLOVER BEAZLEY, Esq., Liverpool.
WILLIAM BENNETT, Esq., London.
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq., London.
WALTER S. M. BURNS, Esq., London.
THE RT. HON. LORD CARNOCK, G.C.B., London.
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WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq., Coventry.
SIR DAVID YULE, London.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Joint General Managers: S. B. MURRAY, F. HYDE, J. F. DARLING, E. W. WOOLLEY, R. RICHARDS.

Dr. LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st December, 1918. Cr.

	£ s. d.
To Capital Paid up, viz.:—	
£2 10s. 0d. per share on 2,899,079 Shares of £12 each	7,172,697 10 0
,, Reserve Fund	7,172,697 10 0
,, Dividend payable on 1st February, 1919	451,879 18 10
,, Balance of Profit and Loss Account, as below	675,097 14 7
	15,472,372 13 5
,, Current, Deposit and other Accounts	334,898,435 12 6
,, Acceptances on account of Customers	13,145,849 2 11

	£ s. d.
By Cash in hand (including Gold Coin £8,000,000) and Cash at Bank of England	63,756,371 2 5
,, Cheques on other Banks *in transitu*	2,001,486 12 7
,, Money at Call and at Short Notice	65,809,169 12 4
,, Investments:—	
War Loans, at cost (of which £432 979 15s. is lodged for Public and other Accounts) and other British Government Securities	57,463,594 19 3
Stocks Guaranteed by the British Government and Indian Railway Debentures	468,383 12 0
British Railway Debenture and Preference Stocks, British Corporation Stocks	1,112,725 19 8
Colonial and Foreign Government Stocks and Bonds	1,410,465 18 10
Sundry Investments	1,145,481 1 6
,, Bills of Exchange	39,249,296 3 2

.. Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances			13,145,849 2 11
.. Bank Premises, at Head Office and Branches			3,762,327 6 7
.. Belfast Bank Shares ;—			
50,000 £12 10 0 Old Shares £2 10 0 paid			
150,000 £12 10 0 New Shares £2 10 0 paid			
Cost	£1,237,500 0 0		
Less part Premium on Shares issued	477,801 0 0		
			759,690 0 0
	£363,516,657 8 10		£363,516,657 8 10

Dr. **PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st December, 1918.** **Cr.**

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Dividend at 18 per cent. per annum for the year ending 31st December, 1918, less Income Tax	919,885 10 5	By Balance from last Account	733,785 5 8
.. Reserve Fund for future Contingencies	600,000 0 0	.. Net profits for the year ending 31st December 1918, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts	2,700,330 13 11
.. Salaries and Bonus to Staff serving with H.M. Forces and Bonus to other Members of the Staff	489,132 14 7		
.. Bank Premises Redemption Fund	100,000 0 0		
.. Officers' Pension Fund	100,000 0 0		
.. Staff Widows' Fund	50,000 0 0		
.. Reserve Fund	500,000 0 0		
.. Balance carried forward to next account ..	675,097 14 7		
	£3,434,115 19 7		£3,434,115 19 7

EDWARD H. HOLDEN, *Chairman and Managing Director.*

W. G. BRADSHAW, A. H. GOSCHEN, } *Deputy Chairmen.*

R. McKENNA, W. S. M. BURNS, } *Directors.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.

In accordance with the provisions of Sub-section 2 of Section 113 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, we report as follows:—

We have examined the above Balance Sheet in detail with the Books at Head Office and with the examined Returns from the Branches. We have satisfied ourselves as to the correctness of the Cash Balances, Cheques on other Banks *in transitu*, and the Bills of Exchange, and have verified the correctness of the Money at Call and Short Notice. We have also verified the Securities representing the Investments of the Bank, and having obtained all the information and explanations we have required, we are of opinion that such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

LONDON, 14*th January*, 1919.

WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY, Chartered Accountants, *Auditors.*

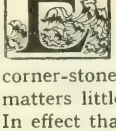
THIS BANK IS THE PROPRIETOR OF THE BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Advertiser's Announcement.

OVERSEAS

A Ministry of Reconstruction

A Ministry of Reconstruction.



EVERY one to-day is talking of Reconstruction. Dr. Barnardo's Homes have figured as a Ministry of Reconstruction for over 50 years, and their work of Reconstruction is centred in that most importan of a mighty Empire's assets—its Child-life. The corner-stone of their founder's belief was that natural heredity matters little, social environment and early teaching matters all. In effect that faith has crystallised into facts which gave birth to the favourite catch-word of the Homes—"No material is too bad and no result too good." How splendidly have overseas men testified to its truth!

It was an old Barnardo Boy of the 4th Canadian Battalion who, having by his own fearlessness and devotion saved so many lives at Pilchem Ridge, was recommended for the V.C., and fell before he could receive it. Over 6,000 old Barnardo Boys fought in the Overseas Contingents during the Great War. A certain old Barnardo Boy, a Doctor of Divinity, is minister of a New York church. Another is or was Mayor of the overseas town where he settled. Long ago the Canadian Government declared that 95 per cent. of Barnardo emigrants succeed.

And whence came the raw material of which these good results were made? Out of the highways and hedges—out of the slums and alleys—out of the darkness of ignorance, evil influence and desolation, into the sunshine of right teaching, good social environment and love. "Give the children," say Dr. Barnardo's, "just their birthright—a fair chance!"

This is and has been for more than half a century their work of Reconstruction. They re-form, re-make the lives of little children who by the very fact of their parentage and the circumstances of their birth would, *without some such help*, have literally no possibility of making good. Dr. Barnardo's takes them, loves them, trains them and gives them their due—a just start in life.

Recently the 87,000th child was admitted to the Homes, and in January last, *in one week alone*, 76 little ones were received. In this March of 1919 they have 7,204 girls and boys to maintain, and every day more are clamouring for admission. "Give us our rights!" they cry, "a chance—only a fair chance!"

Well, overseas friends in the past have been very understanding and very generous. They know that bricks aren't made without straw, nor children saved, fed and trained without money. The Homes are hoping for an extension of the kindly aid from beyond the sea. Will some of their far-away friends help to maintain that ever-increasing 7,204 for the sake of the old Barnardo Boys who

OVERSEAS

A Ministry of Reconstruction.

in the past, present and future, add to the glory of Colonial records and Colonial fame ?

Cheques should be made payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Bill Fund" and crossed "Barclays Bank, Ltd., a/c Barnardo's Homes."

Donations of any kind money, War Bonds, War Loan, stocks and shares, property, endowments, clothing, blankets, toys, food, etc. will be most gratefully received and should be sent to the Honorary Director, William Baker, Esq., M.A., LL.B., 18—26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN QUEBEC.

A grant of 100 acres in the best clayish parts of the township Montgay, not far from the Trans-Continental Railway, North of the Province, is offered to returned soldiers.

For full particulars apply to

The Department of Colonisation, QUEBEC, P.Q., CANADA.

THE CHURCH ARMY.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR DEMOBILISATION AND PEACE.

The Church Army's work amongst Women and Children calls aloud for increased support and sympathy. Thousands of Women, Children and Widows' Families

HOUSED, CLOTHED, DOCTORED AND CARED FOR.

Training Homes, Lodging Homes, Hostels and Clubs for Women and Girls.

NIGHT RESCUE WORK.

Medical Mission and Fresh Air Homes, and Homes for Motherless Children of Service Men. Baby Welfare and Creche Work.

EMPLOYMENT AND EMIGRATION

for Ex-Service and other Women. CLOTHING and Funds are absolutely necessary.

THE NEED IS URGENT.

NO GIFT TOO SMALL. NO GIFT TOO GREAT.

Please send quickly in kind or money to—Hon. Sec., Women's Work, Church Army, 55, Bryanston St., London, W. 1, cheques being crossed "Barclay, a/c Church Army," payable to Prebendary Carlile, D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary.

THE RECENT GALES,

with their harvest of shipwreck and disaster, have added greatly to the dangers and hardships endured by our sailors and fishermen. Please help the

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY

to continue its work among (1) those wrecked at sea, (2) their widows, orphans and other dependent relatives. We all owe a great debt to the "toilers of the sea" for their constant bravery and devotion to duty.

Patron: H.M. THE KING.

Bankers: WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD.

Secretary: GERALD E. MAUDE, ESQ.,

26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1.

PERIODS OF TRANSITION

are always perilous. The reaction from a state of War, when the Nation's energies have been feverishly bent on the accomplishment of a single purpose, to a state of Peace, when all sorts of readjustments are necessary, will disclose many

FLAWS IN CHARACTER

and slackening of moral fibre, both in men and women.

The highest interests of the State call, therefore, for earnest endeavour by

THE SALVATION ARMY

and kindred agencies, so that—

Child-life may be Safeguarded.
The Aged Poor Counselled and Comforted.
The Wayward Youth of either Sex Warned and Shepherded.
The Workless and the Unfortunate Assisted in their Need; and
The Masses Instructed in Faith and Morals.

THE SALVATION ARMY places at the disposal of the Nation not only its numerous preventive and redemptive agencies—workshops, elevators, hostels, nursing homes, creches, rescue centres and other kindred organisations, but will carry on its moral and spiritual activities (more than 1,000 centres in the United Kingdom alone), and confidently looks to the benevolent for generous support.

Please help to keep this Good Work going. Gifts should be sent to General BOOTH, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of England, Law Courts Branch."

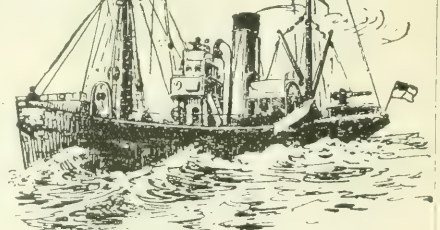
THE MINE-SWEEPERS' FUND

President:
The Marchioness of Milford Haven

Vice-Presidents:
The Lady Fisher of Kilverstone
Lady Jackson
The Viscountess Jellicoe of Scapa
Lady Wemyss

Hon. Treasurers:
Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, K.C.B.
Arthur Thesiger, Esq.

Hon Secs.:
Mrs. Arthur Thesiger
Miss Sheena Tennant



OFFICES
c/o Messrs. Geo. Trollope & Sons, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

THE NATIONAL WAY

and the *most practical way* of finding permanent employment for the men broken in the War is at the

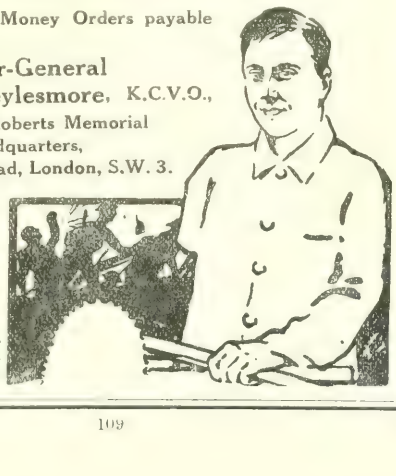
Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

TRY as one will to find a better way of securing permanent employment for our totally disabled Soldiers and Sailors, it resolves itself finally to this—that the man *must work* in the *company of men similarly afflicted*, and he *must work at a machine*. We have tried every other plan and failed. We have tried the best machinery and found it the only way. We are buying more as fast as our Capital Fund increases. Just as modern machinery has solved the munition supply problem, so has machinery solved the problem of what to do for our broken men. Come and see the men at work. You will never help any other method afterwards. Ask the men themselves. They know. They work at our shops in comfort, sympathy and comradeship. They make good articles that sell at commercial prices, and they earn good wages by doing so. They have helped to break the German Army—now they are helping to break the German trade grip. The products of Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops are sold by leading retailers everywhere, and these merchants will tell you that the goods are capturing the trade heretofore held by the German. So by helping our Capital Fund you do many good things. Send a Cheque to-day. Insist on our products.

Make Cheques or Money Orders payable to the Chairman,

Major-General
The Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O.,
The Lord Roberts Memorial Headquarters,
122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 3.



The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

Registered under the Charities Act, 1916.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Milner, Bt., *Hon. Treas.*
Major A. Tudor Craig, C.B.E., F.S.A., *Comptroller.*
Chas. Fredk. Higham, M.P. *Hon. Appeal Organiser.*

A PLEA FOR HELP.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN **"Ada Leigh" Homes in Paris.**

Founded **1872.** PATRONESS: H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

For over 45 years Young Women from Overseas have found a welcome, individual care, have been nursed in illness, tided over difficulties, and found situations.

Our doors have never been shut and these HOMES have also been an inestimable boon to such, especially during the terrible War, when the German armies were menacing Paris and dropping bombs over the city.

The Financial Needs of this Association are great and very urgent, and **the Directors earnestly ask for £30,000** for building and other purposes.

Cheques, &c., will be gratefully acknowledged, if sent to:—

Graham Sheffield, Esq., *Secretary*, The Church House, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

For terms at Hostel apply The Lady in Charge, 18, Rue de Milan, Paris.

WILL YOU SEND A THANK-OFFERING FOR PEACE?

The "Arethusa" Training Ship

2,600 Old Boys have joined the Royal Navy and **6,500** the Merchant Service. Eight of them were in the Zeebrugge affair. They are also in **120** British Regiments.

NEEDS HELP.

Patrons—Their Majesties THE KING and QUEEN.

Vice-President: ADMIRAL VISCOUNT JELLICOE. Chairman and Treasurer: C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.

Chairman of "Arethusa" Committee: HOWSON F. DEVITT, Esq.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children and Training Ship "Arethusa."

London Offices: 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.

Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLEN, HENRY G. COPELAND.

For the Horses which helped to Victory.

THE BLUE CROSS FUND

(Registered under the War Charities Act 1916)

President—Lady SMITH-DORRIEN, D.B.E.

Chairman—Sir ERNEST FLOWER.

Requests from the Front for extra comforts are still being received.

WOUNDED HORSES AND DOGS still under treatment in the French Hospitals.

BLUE CROSS FUND.

DOG QUARANTINE KENNELS for Tommy's Dog from the War Zone.

CHARLTON KENNELS, SHOOTER'S HILL.

Funds urgently needed to enable our men to retain dogs adopted by them on the battlefields.

Hon. Treasurer: General Sir LESLIE RUNDLE, G.C.B.

Bankers: London County, Westminster, and Parr's, Sloane Square.

ARTHUR J. COKE, *Secretary*. 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

African Association, Ltd.,

West African Merchants and Shipowners.

HEAD OFFICE:

Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL,
and at MANCHESTER,
GRAND CANARY and TENERIFFE.

Branches at all the Principal Places in

Nigeria, Gold Coast Colony, Togoland, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Sherbro, Cameroons, Belgian Congo.

Large and well-assorted Stocks in hand at all Branches.

THE NAVY LEAGUE

FOUNDED JANUARY, 1895.

13, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

The Navy League appeals for practical support to enable it to pursue the active propagandist and educational work upon which it is now engaged in relation to the war, and to generally promote the objects for which it exists, namely, to bring home to the people of the Empire the vital importance of retaining the supreme command of the sea, coupled with supremacy in the air.

Every patriot in the Empire should prove his or her confidence in our Sea Power by becoming a member of the League.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:—	£	s.	d.
Life Vice-President	25	0	0
Life Fellow	10	0	0
Vice-Presidents (annually)	5	0	0
Fellow	1	1	0
Member with *The Navy*, post free ...		5	0
Member with *The Quarterly*, post free ...		1	0 and upwards.

"The Fleet of England is Her All in All."

Support British Industries.

SEMI-ROTARY WING PUMPS

TRADE MARK

— "RUNWELL" —

Makers:—

ASHWELL & NESBIT, Ltd., Engineers, LEICESTER, ENGLAND

The Men who Came Back

The Men who Came Back.

WENTY years ago two alert and enterprising young Britishers dissatisfied with their prospects in the Homeland determined to emigrate overseas. Both were equally hard-working. After early struggles they made good. Keen, shrewd, and ever on the look-out for opportunities, one made rapid success. By investing his savings from time to time in some mining properties he hoped by the time he was fifty to receive an income to keep him in comfort for the rest of his days.

The other man, less self-reliant and not quite so successful, was more cautious. He hesitated about investing his hard-earned money in a similar way. After consulting with a friend he was advised to set aside a portion of his earnings each year in building up for himself a substantial reserve fund in the shape of an Endowment Assurance. This he did. Both these men have recently returned to the Mother Country. One of them contented and happy. The other in a state of anxiety.

The self-reliant man has lost all his money in consequence of the mines having proved failures. Most of his friends who could have helped him have gone away or died. At fifty-five he has to start again or sink under. The other is happy in the knowledge that the Endowment Assurance which he has commuted into an annuity will provide for him a certain and substantial income paid half-yearly for the remainder of his life. Further, before commuting he had the satisfaction of knowing that all the time he was paying premiums his policy afforded protection for his wife and family had he been taken from them by accident or illness.

The moral of this sketch is obvious. All ordinary investments are not safe. Endowment Assurance is. It is an investment—a method of building up a substantial reserve fund for comfortable retirement— which cannot go wrong or depreciate in value, more particularly if it is taken up with the "British Dominions," whose assets exceed £16,000,000, invested mainly in British Government Securities.

If you wish to make certain provision for your retirement and at the same time protect your wife and family whilst accumulating money you should write at once for full particulars. Please ask for Endowment Assurance prospectus.

Address :—Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Ltd. Head Office—British Dominions House, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C. 3. Branches and Agents throughout the United Kingdom. Applications for Agencies invited. Assets exceed £16,000,000.

Children's Home Stories

1.—LITTLE MOTHER.

Just before Christmas, six years ago, a representative of this Home heard of a child of ten who was having a very bad time.

A visit was paid, and the child was found to be a hopeless, forlorn little drudge, slaving her strength away in an area kitchen, "minding" babies.

No sunshine, no play, no love.

Arrangements were made for her to enter our Yorkshire Branch. When she heard she was to go, her lip trembled: "Shall I have to mind babies there?"

"No, you poor little thing, you'll be nursed yourself."

Her arms, said the examining doctor, were "like white broomsticks," and her weak little body was "all dragged to pieces."

That Christmas Eve she slept well tucked up in a warm little bed. Christmas morning she awoke to find a lovely doll in her arms.

Up on the breezy Yorkshire moors, amid jolly companions free from care, with plenty to eat and good clothes to wear, and no exacting tasks to weary her, Annie is to-day almost unrecognisable. There is flesh on her bones, colour in her cheeks, laughter in her eyes.

The transformation—so fraught with happiness to Annie, so vital to the State—has cost just £20 a year; less than men spend in "smokes," or women in trinkets.

Won't you send a gift to help us with these sad cases? There are many such waiting. Please mention "Overseas," and address—

The Principal *(Rev. W. Hodson Smith)*

National Children's Home

(Founded by Dr. Stephenson)

104-122, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 1.

Treasurers—J. R. Barlow, Esq., J.P., Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart.

From the Empire's Women to the Empire's Seamen.

The DOWAGER LADY DIMSDALE'S APPEAL

To provide at a cost of £100,000 a much-needed Sailors' Hostel and Club in the Port of London for the Seamen of the Empire from the Women of the Empire.

From the PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Paris, 11th January, 1919.

"I have long known of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society and have long felt a genuine interest in it. I am glad to hear of the special fund which the Society is proposing to raise, and I am very glad to have the opportunity to express my hope that the subscription will not only meet but exceed the Society's expectations.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

(*Signed*) "*WOODROW WILSON.*"

Every woman in the Empire must recognise the vast debt she owes our heroic seamen. First, for the actual necessities of life during the past four years: second, which is nearer to her, for the safe transport of millions of the Empire's soldiers. Therefore it is as a thankoffering that you are asked to contribute to this most excellent object.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Dowager Lady Dimsdale, O.B.E., British & Foreign Sailors' Society, Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

OVER 200,000 MEMBERS AND EX-MEMBERS

OF

The Church Lads' Brigade

(King's Royal Rifle Corps Cadets)

Have served or are serving in H.M. Forces in the Great War.

No less than 15 Victoria Crosses and over 400 other Distinctions

have been gained by members of :—

The Church Lads' Brigade

The trained boy of to-day is a National asset. Will You help the Church Lads' Brigade to continue its great work for the Defence of the Empire, and the Religious, Moral, and Physical Welfare of "our men of a few years hence"?

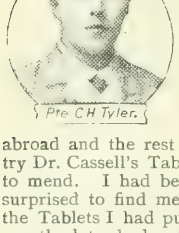
Contributions should be sent to the Secretary, The Rev. EDGAR ROGERS, M.A., Church Lads' Brigade, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

Advertiser's Announcement.

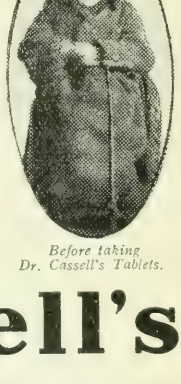
Broke Down after Malaria

Physical Wreck, Wasted with Diarrhœa, and Helpless with Nervous and General Debility

Private C. H. Tyler, 132073, 12th Company, R.A.M.C., writing from The Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, says:—



"I want to thank you for the wonderful benefit I derived from Dr. Cassell's Tablets while suffering from debility after malaria. I went out with the 2nd Cheshire Regiment, and after serving in France was sent to Salonica in 1915. When I came to Blighty I weighed about 5 st., and was gradually wasting away. I was taking food, but it was doing me no good. I had been in bed three months, part of the time abroad and the rest in England, when I began to try Dr. Cassell's Tablets. In a week or so I began to mend. I had been given up, and people were surprised to find me improving. After a month of the Tablets I had put on 18 lbs. in weight, and six months later had got up to 10 st. 8 lbs., with plenty of energy and strength in my body. I am sending two photos. That in the Bath chair was taken before I had Dr. Cassell's Tablets; the other six months later. What I have written is the simple truth, and I thank you with all my heart for the good Dr. Cassell's Tablets have done me."



Before taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the recognised home Remedy for—

Nervous Breakdown
Nerve Paralysis
Infantile Paralysis
Neurasthenia
Sleeplessness
Anæmia
Kidney Trouble
Indigestion
Wasting Diseases
Palpitation
Vital Exhaustion
Nervous Debility

Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

FREE INFORMATION

as to the suitability of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in your case sent on request, Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Chester Road, Manchester.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire. Home Prices: 1/3 and 3/-, the 3/- size being the more economical.

The Merchant Service

Gets but little of the bounteous offerings sent home by Patriotic Britons Overseas for War Charities.

The "jugular vein of the Nation" and the "weaver of the web of Empire" badly wants help of this kind.

An urgent appeal is, therefore, made for contributions to

The Fryatt Memorial Fund.

Patrons:—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, Lord Beresford, Admiral Sir David Beatty and others.

This Fund is doing excellent work in alleviating suffering and distress amongst Officers of the Merchant Service and their dependents, and maintaining and educating their children where necessitous circumstances exist. It is the only Fund of its kind in existence and is akin to the "Officers' Families Fund," which does such grand work for the Officers of the Navy and Army, but does not cover the Merchant Service.

So far the sum of £9,000 only has been raised. The result is that many demands on the Fund cannot be met.

Contributions will be most gratefully received by :—

HON. LIEUT. T. W. MOORE, M.B.E., R.N.R.,
Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
The Arcade, LIVERPOOL.

Y.M.C.A. RECREATION HUTS at the BASE CAMPS in FRANCE.

Auxiliary Committee :

President: H.H. PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA, C.I., G.B.E.

Joint Hon. Secretaries: { THE COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH, C.B.E.
{ MRS. IAN MALCOLM, M.B.E.

Hon. Treasurer: MR. BARNARD COWTAN.

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J. D. Langton, Esq.
John Rawlinson, Esq., K.C., M.P.
Sir Arthur Yapp, K.B.E. (of the Y.M.C.A.).

The Y.M.C.A. Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, of which Her Highness Princess Helena Victoria is President, and the Countess of Bessborough and Mrs. Ian Malcolm Joint Hon. Secretaries, are doing a most valuable work amongst the soldiers at the Base Camps in France. Since the commencement of the War, they have sent out over 900 ladies, who have given their services voluntarily, to assist in the Huts by serving refreshments, etc., organising games among the men, helping with their letters, giving them sympathy and encouragement, and in many other ways ministering to the comforts of the soldiers. The work the Y.M.C.A. ladies are doing also in the Hostels for the relatives of the wounded is of the greatest value, and calls for sympathy and support.

A Special Appeal is made for all kinds of Indoor Games, such as Draughts, Dominoes, Puzzles, etc., also Gramophones and Records, for our Troops in Italy.

VOLUNTARY LADY WORKERS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Donations and gifts in kind, such as games (indoor and outdoor), gramophones, records, and musical instruments, should be addressed to Her Highness Princess Helena Victoria, Y.M.C.A., 74, South Audley Street, London, W. 1, and marked "Base Camps Fund."

All contributions will be gratefully received by the Aux. Committee.

THE WAR IS OVER—BUT

The FLEET still keeps Watch & Ward

The NEWSPAPERS for the FLEET Committee, Established by the LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, has regularly during four and a half years of war supplied **reading matter and Gramophones** to our Sailors.

In spite of the Armistice this work must be continued until the Grand Fleet is demobilised.

Will you show the Men in the Fleet that they are in your thoughts by sending a regular contribution to the Hon. Treasurer, LIONEL A. MARTIN, Esq., 97, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4, so that there may be no break in the regularity of despatch of parcels for the Sailors ?

President . . The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor.
Chairman of the Executive . F. Faithfull Begg, Esq.
Secretary . . Major H. Vane Stow, O.B.E., V.D.

Farm Colony for Soldiers & Sailors Suffering from Tuberculosis.

(National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.)

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Chairman of Council: The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.
Hon. Treasurers: The Right Hon. Lord Glenconner.
J. Francis Mason, Esq., M.P.
Hon. Secretary: J. J. Perkins, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.P.
Secretary: Miss Stickland.

EVERY CITIZEN - SOLDIER who in fighting for his country has lost his health, and thereby the means of self-support, becomes of necessity the care of the Nation.

The case of the Blind and Limbless is well in hand.

LET US THINK OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

THE FARM COLONY for Sailors and Soldiers aims at completing the cure of suitable patients from Hospitals and Sanatoria, helping them to work out their salvation under proper conditions, training those who require it in **some open-air, healthy occupation suited to their condition, especially fitting them for a life on the land,** that they may become once more self-supporting citizens.

IT IS ESTIMATED that **£50,000** will be needed for the Farm Colony. Donations will be gratefully received if sent to the Honorary Treasurer, **The Lord Glenconner, 20, Hanover Square, Oxford Circus, London, W. 1.**

PRACTICAL HELP now means a new lease of life to a suffering ex-Service man.

EXPLOSIVES

THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

Blasting and Permitted Explosives

Detonators and Electric Detonators

Alfred

Nobel

GLASGOW.

Safety Fuse
Cordite
Military & Sporting Ammunition.

NOBEL - GLASGOW

Published by the Over-Seas Club, London. Printers: The Whitefriars Press, Ltd., Tonbridge.

We don't expect you to send us £10,000–

— if you can only afford sixpence

but you may rest assured that any donation, be it large or small, sent to the National Institute for the Blind, 224-6-8, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1, will be used to the best advantage to bring light into the lives of those condemned to live in perpetual darkness. Ask yourself the question: "What is my eyesight worth to me?" and let your answer be in accordance with your sympathy.

CONFIDENCE

AS Spinners with over a hundred years' experience, and as manufacturers of the world-famous "Viyella" (Regd) Blouse and Shirting Cloth,

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.

call attention to their TRADE MARK as above. Whether on the Selvedge of piece-goods, or on the Tab on made-up garments, this MARK is a GUARANTEE that the fabric bearing it is their genuine production, and that the utmost CONFIDENCE may be placed on its perfection of make, and on its good-wearing qualities. "AZA" (Regd.) and "CLYDELLA" (Regd.) only less famous than "Viyella" are made by the same firm.

WM. HOLLINS & Co., Ltd.

Viyella House, Newgate Street,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

WHOLESALE ONLY